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Marion D.

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The  
Pennsylvania German Dialect

by

Marion D. Learned.

Johns Hopkins University  
Baltimore, Maryland,  
March 12 1887.



## Prefatory Remarks.

The full preface to this work can be written only when the work is completed. A few words of explanation are in place here.

The general plan of my course in the German is the following

- I Historical Introduction (Ethnography &c).
- II Grammatical treatment of the Phonology  
2. Comparative treatment of the same, (especially other mod. Langs.)
- III Inflection
- IV Syntax
- V Speech Mixture (English, French & other dialects in P.G.)
- VI Vocabulary of the dialect (Glossary &c.)

The present thesis will treat only Parts I and II, as regards nomenclature and diacritical signs I may state that no new signs have been introduced where those already in use would serve the purpose. After consulting Bell, Sievers Storm, Winteler and Sievers I have settled upon the following Table of vowel signs compared with Winteler's.



IPA	IPA	IPA	English equivalent and example.
i:*	(i: + a)	o	in hot - not.
u	(u: + a)	oo	in low (wrong)
e*	(e: + a)	a	in met, bet.
ɛ	(ɛ: + a)	æ	in pale, sale <small>(in unaccented position)</small>
ɔ	(ɔ: + a)	o	in second syllable of indy, odds
i	(i: + a)	i	in sea, fix.
ɪ	(ɪ: + a)	ii	in Kiel, feel.
o	(o: + a)	o	in omit
ō	(ō: + a)	oo	in floor or o in home.
u	(u: + a)	u	in busy, fu
ū	(ū: + a)	oo	in pool, fool.

### Diphthongs

ai: (= a + i)	(ō: + i:)	oy	in boy, coy
au	(ō: + u)	ou	in house
ei, (e + i)	(a + i:)	ei	height
ai	in a few words!	ai	in aisle of train, P4, P4!
PP ae	(It's not quite same)	a	in marry (nearby)
āe	(long of same)	a	in car (nearby).

\* i: some the 'r' sound often heard in certain words with i: = orig. long i which was raised in the 17th/18th c. (e.g. i: in 'strange')



Comments

- <sup>not a vowel</sup>  
~~o~~ (vowel) as the N.H.G. *o* in *billen*
- ~~e~~ (vowel) as the N.E. *o* in *never*
- ~~a~~ (vowel) as the N.H.G. *a* in *Sing*
- ~~f~~ (voiceless) as the N.E. *f* in *finden*
- <sup>not a vowel</sup>  
~~g~~ (slightly voiced) as the N.E. *g* in *gift*
- <sup>not a vowel</sup>  
~~q~~ (voiced) as the N.H.G. *q* (pal) in *selig.*
- ~~th~~ (aspirate) as the N.E. *th* in *hand, hate.*
- ~~j~~ (for *ny*) as the N.H.G. *j* in *Jahr.*
- y* materially the same sound I have heard - for *y* = N.H.G. *y*
- ~~k~~ (voiceless) like N.E. *k* in *king*
- ~~l~~ like N.E. *l* in *long, life*
- ~~n~~ which is strongly liquid as in P.G. *n* in *nich = N.H. n*
- ~~no~~ like N.E. *n* in *mine, home*
- ~~ne~~ like N.E. *n* in *name.*
- ~~p~~ (voiceless) like N.E. *p* in *pair, apple.*
- ~~r~~ (voiced) really like N.E. *r* in *Borough (trilled)*
- ~~s~~ (voiceless) like N.E. *s* in *seven.*
- ~~t~~ (voiceless) like N.E. *t* in *top, pat*

\* *o* - *o* - *o* as *o* in *o* - *o* - *o* (of the *o* - *o* - *o*)  
 = *o* - *o*





W, labio-dental: only like N, H, G, Z in Wasser (low dental).

(X = k + s of sample elements)

(y used for j < g of j)

\*Z (= t + s) like N, S, ts, 'cots, lots.

dzh (= N. Sup. j) like N. S. j in John (only in for. (words))

sch like N. S. sh in shot.

schp and scht (= sch + p and sch + t respectively).

The sign was used by Haldeman to designate the nasal vowel. I have retained it. It is written thus, P. G. schē = N. H. G. schön.

The mode of transcription here used differs from that of any P. G. worker. Hence many serious difficulties. Of the three P. G. orthographies I have English and normalized, none is perfectly consistent though Home's is the nearest approach to consistency.

\*The g dental and labial should be mentioned. None for ch or c or j



### Bibliography

The most important sources on this subject have been accessible to me in forming the following thesis. In some cases where the original source was not available, what it contained pertinent to the subject was found quoted in <sup>other works which</sup> were ~~not~~ <sup>available</sup> at my disposal. The following bibliography will indicate the form in which the original material was to be found:

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  7. Zander Hist. of Penna.
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  9. A Brief State of the Province of Pa by Dr. Smith, 1764
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Hamburg 1795
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- (128) Das Deutsche Element - in den Ver. Staaten - u. Gustav Kellner
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which only the few following are mentioned here.

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- (134) Henry: The Valley
- (135) Gibson: Hist. of York Co, Pa. Chicago 1886.
- (136) Klein: Annals of Buffalo Valley & Hamlet 1877.  
<sup>1878</sup>
- (137) Henry: Sketches of Lower Pa. Phila. 1889.
- (138) <sup>1887</sup> Kappeler: Historic Hist. of Lebk. Co Lancaster 1887.
- \* Hist. of Northampton, Delight, Monroe and Carbon Cos. Harrisburg 1845 may be added.





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- (10) Keller: Gedichte (published separately) 1884, ...
- (11) Moore Penn. Deutsch Kalender for 1885: Allentown Pa.
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- 3 Newspapers - *arrivante* *Stützpunkt*, *Leue Volksfreund* *Leue Beobachter*, "Carbon C. Democrat", "Die Latone" (Leue Pa).  
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... Reading Times and Dispatch, Reading Post,  
"Hamburger Schnellpost" and many others which will  
find mention at a later date.

Special Sources on the P.G.

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List of Abbreviations.

- B. G. Braune's Althochdeutsche Grammatik.
- F. G. Braune's Gothische Grammatik.
- P. G. Paul's Mittelhochdeutsche Grammatik (Stauff).
- S.-C. Sievers-Cook - Grammar of Old English.
- W. S. M. Wundt's Deutsche Mundarten.
- Sch. P. Schade's Paradigmen Deutsche Grammatik.
- Grimm Pennsylvania German.
- O. H. G. Old High German
- M. H. G. Middle High German
- N. H. G. New High German
- N. E. New English
- A.-S. Anglo-Saxon
- O. N. Old Norse
- Got. Gothic
- C. S. Old Saxon.
- D. Dutch
- Kl. (Klug) Etymologisches Wörterbuch.
- Baumh. German Grammar

W. S. M. Wundt's Deutsche Mundarten









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### Historical Introduction.

The object of this chapter is to ascertain as nearly as possible a history of the original settlement of the land thus determined the speech-unities brought in them to Pennsylvania soil and to report on the various language terms, demonstrative terms or Pennsylvania Dutch, called to these into effect at Philadelphia and Bristol.

While the subject is of peculiar <sup>interest</sup> to the linguist, it has for the student of American institutions an importance not often realized in our history. It is great injustice to history to include early settlement under the Quakers, or Friends, occupation and development of this state. It has been there of German blood, or birth or iron, even like Puff, Pridensticker, Egic and others of local influence who have called our attention to the real significance of the German element in the colonization of America. One of our recent poets has



sung the "Lied der <sup>note</sup> 19 the pioneer's song and woven  
 it into the touching lay of the "Pennsylvanische  
 Französisch Restorant" bearing the scars of literary  
 work and the "Abendmüde gekosteten europäischen  
 Sittlichkeiten" to find religious liberty and political  
 spirit in an humble cottage, over whose porch  
 he wrote the Latin motto:

"Frons domus sed amica Bonis; procul este Profani"  
 Klaus ist mein Haus doch für alle ist es  
 Wer gottes ist, der bleibet fern.

There is perhaps no state in the Union exhibiting  
 so many curious phenomena of social history as  
 the Kentucky State. Here may be found living  
 evidences of every step of our national  
 development: the partly representative of modern  
 culture, the other a relic of the feudal era.  
 The noble forest-landscapes of the Blue Ridge are  
 the scene of the modern eye observing the  
 works of his ancestors in their modest mansions  
 along the River and happily indifferent to the

\* of the author



march of science, literature or art  
 it is in the midst of these varied forces of  
 American civilization that we are to seek the  
 causes which have given rise to the mythical  
 speckleland in the romance of Don Quixote.  
 To give completeness of treatment we will take  
 a hasty glance at the early human colonists  
 in our islands and then take up our subject proper  
 under two periods; I Period of Colonization, 1500-1550  
 II Period, Migration and Puritan settlement, 1600-1650.  
 It may seem that the settlement of the Dutch  
 islands in the romance does not exactly concern  
 us in this discussion.

The general sketch given in the few pages that  
 lead up to the subject of our investigation  
 are founded mainly on Puff's second  
mass romance.





In 1700 a number of German Peasants left their  
 homes between Weismühl and Hiltbustel - and  
 migrated towards the sea coast and then  
 to Heligoland, where in 1704 they called for help  
 intending to join the Dutch settlements of that  
 former part being from Dronow just the Dutch  
 land of about they started for N.Y. by a land  
 route through the Passau (1704) in reaching the  
 the great valley of the Moselle, the Passau and  
 its tributaries. they settled and settled what is  
 now known as the village of Dronow  
 in the N. of Mainz of 7000. The students are still  
 to be found in the great Dronow and so on  
 there were some settlements at Hiltbustel  
 before 1750 and <sup>also</sup> at Hall Hill.

of the 33,500 who at the migration of the  
 time left the Rhine Country for London in the  
 years 1708-10. about 12,000 or 3,000 arrived  
 London 1708. in the fall of 1709 one hundred



and fifty families consisting of 650 Palatines were sent under the direction of Christian de Wapffenried and Ludwig Michel natives of Swabland, to N. Carolina. Germans continued to come to N. Carolina. Lohles and Zuberbühler of St. Paul Switzerland, went with a large number of the emigrants and settled in Franklin Co. in the first third of the century. In 1785 some 1000 Germans came and settled in the mountainous regions of N. Carolina. Under Stake Grinnell Co's some settled by Germans those from Pa. alone in N.C. in 1785 numbered over 1500. G. Ruff N.L. quoted fr. Lohles p. 69!

Another company of Palatine emigrants left England under the direction of Rev. Disha Kachertel in 1708 arrived in N.Y. probably in December of that year and settled at Newby in June of 1710. In a voyage of six weeks the ten vessels of more than 4000 Germans shipped from London Dec. 25/1709 arrived in N.Y.



It is stated that 1000 died during the passage  
 and immediately on landing. In the autumn  
 about 1400 of the survivors were sent to  
 Georgetown on the Hudson. It was about  
 1710 families went to Schenck's Valley in 1712  
 and some found a future home in the foot  
 hills of the Mohawk Valley.

Some were sent to some distance to Virginia  
 where they settled first at Rappahannock in  
 Spotsylvania Co but afterwards migrated up the  
 west side of the mountain range to  
 Virginia Shenandoah and Rockingham Co. Co.  
 were settled by Germans from Pa. before 1700  
 Many of their descendants still speak the German  
 language and the Washington called it when refer-  
 ring to them in his survey of their land. of  
 Pa. p. 7. Sparks Washington II 4181

As early as 1710-12 German Emigrants came  
 to Maryland and settled between Worcester  
 and the the mountains called Fredericktown



was subsequently "hid-out" in 1745.  
 The German settlement soon extended to the  
 sites Middleboro and Hagersboro. In the year  
 1745-46 about 2000 Germans came through to  
 England many of whom settled in Baltimore.  
 In 1716-17 several thousand Germans under  
 the leadership of the Rev. indentured - Johannes  
 and his wife landed them on the frontier  
 of below near the Ohio river - and they  
 led a migration to the range about 300 families  
 settled about forty miles above the Ohio on the  
 Mississippi. Their descendants forgot their mother  
 tongue and adopted the French language.  
 Ruff p. 13. and Gayarre's Louisiana pp 360-1.  
 In the spring of 1734 some Germans from  
 Salzburg in Upper Austria arrived in Georgia  
 and settled in Effingham Co. and they called  
 themselves in color - normal - missionaries  
 and lived in 1735 several hundred families.  
 Besides a number of Germans in Georgia





There were 40 or 50 Narragansets under Wickonauk.  
 In 1752 circa 170 persons were transported and  
 Perry of Newcastle to begin a Swiss settlement  
 called Parysburgh on the north-bank of the Narraganset  
 about 36 miles from its mouth.

In 1740-1755 many Palatines were sent to  
 S Carolina where they settled Dargelony, Be-  
 gars and Waterloo. In 1765 over 600 from  
 the Palatinate and Swabia were sent over  
 from London and settled a separate town-  
 ship in S. Carolina.

In 1735 a settlement was made at Wells  
 borough Maine by German Lutherans and Ger-  
 man Reformed (of New France in some cases)  
 - before the arrival of the

King George II of England induced a company  
 consisting largely of German-Americans to go  
 and settle in Nova Scotia in 1753. They settled  
 at Westchester, some of which you will find in  
 the name of the town. Their descendants are still to be found



I Period } Colonization, 1682 - circa 1780

At the beginning of this period we meet with  
 words of facts which indicate the great influx of  
 Germans into Pennsylvania, the unsettled polit-  
 ical and religious condition of Germany  
 and the results of France's wars in that country.  
 It will be remembered that in 1682-5 Germany  
 especially the Upper Rhine Country, was suffering from  
 the ravages of the armies of Louis XIV. He had but  
 weak the cities of Alsace and taken possession of  
 Strasbourg in the Burgundian Province French Louis  
 Ferdinand de Saxe-Lorraine had captured the  
 city and Strasbourg in 1688 he wanted the whole  
 of Alsace by which Henry IV had granted Protestants  
 equal rights with Catholics thus driving out of  
 France circa 600,000 Huguenots, many of  
 whom went to Germany, England and Holland.  
 In 1689 the Rhein-Pfalz (Rust-Pfalz) was seized &  
 the most unhappy persecutions were required  
 in the in the most shocking form



for all these facts the religious violence  
 resulting from the Protestant Reformation - being  
 so clear and so well illustrated by the circum-  
 stance with which Roman sailed the hope of a  
 second time to visit the sea.

It was just prior to these events that William  
 Penn made his visits to Germany - his first  
 in 1671, the second in 1677. During his first visit  
 Penn went to Emden, Crefeld and Westphalia. It was  
 however the second, <sup>of the visits to Germany</sup> which has the greatest sig-  
 nificance. He then he visited Rotterdam, Leyden, Har-  
 lem and, most important of all, Amsterdam, where  
 was conceived a general account of Quaker  
 friends from the Continent. Besides the above named  
 places Penn visited the North again to Crefeld,  
 and in the Rhineland to Krichbaum, at which  
 Frankfurt on the Main and the neighboring ports.  
 Out of the acquaintances he made during the  
 visit arose two important land companies the  
 Crefeld Purchase and the Frankfurt <sup>land</sup> Company.



in England was never strictly speaking a  
 private land-trusts and not an organization  
 its plenipotentiary agent. The Frankfurt Com-  
 pany Franz Daniel Paternus arrived in Phila-  
 delphia, Aug. 20 1683, accompanied by ten persons  
 Jacob Schumacher, Georg Edtmüller, Hans Siltbeck  
 and wife and two sons, Thomas Gasper, Konrad  
 Baehle, Francis Simpson and an English board-  
 their agent was to negotiate for subsequent immigration.

But the first actual German Colonists  
 arrived in Philadelphia Oct. 16. 1683 by the ship  
 "Concord". This colony consisted of 13 families  
 from England and the immediate neigh-  
 borhood. "Sie waren sine Sippe so zu sagen.  
 So weit ihr Gewerbe hat ermitteln lassen  
 waren es größtentheils Leinwaber, so dass  
 Paternus allerdings Ueberzeugung hatte den  
 Wohlstand in den Städten von Lan-  
 manieren zu setzen, Prof Sidenstücker. Bild  
 aus. d. 2. d. Geschichte"





Selenskiel thinks the 33 souls mentioned - are to  
 be understood from the correspondence of Claypoole  
 and Early as 33 freight. In being the real  
 the actual number must have been more  
 than 33 persons, as children under 12 years of  
 age were as "half-freight" and those under  
 one year free. The names of these persons are  
 interesting and significant (cf. Selenskiel's B. 1822  
 p. 28. quoted from Pastorius' Grund und Tugendbuch.)  
 It was this company which under the direction  
 of Pastorius began the settlement of Lancaster.  
 Selenskiel, with remarks that the English  
 as well as Krichheim near Wilmers were from  
 inland - Quaker points there may have been  
 many other immigrants as well.  
 The early business of Lancaster doubtless repre-  
 sented the three districts then as there is  
 the Falschland - Krichheim, Sommerhausen, Crefeld.  
 Of the Crefeld purchasers who had, however, in all  
 1800 was of land in the first "Silver" year.



first came to America in 1684, Van Biber in 1687  
 Jan Stöfers of Kaldenkirchen in 1691. Though  
 no statement is found that <sup>first</sup> colonists came  
 at three different times, it is hardly possible  
 that these land-purchasers came over, without  
 considerable companies of their immediate ac-  
 quaintances. After them we have definitely lo-  
 cated the first German settlers in Pa.

The first company of Germans who settled in  
 Pa. were a group of Anabaptists, the so-called  
 scattered Anabaptists about 40 in number  
 with the leadership of Johann Vignier they ar-  
 rived in Philadelphia June 22<sup>d</sup> and in  
 Germantown on St. John's day of the year 1694.  
 Vignier himself came from Lützen.  
 It was Vignier, together with his wife and  
 also his sister, married Johann Jacob  
 Kammann who had been removed from  
 his pastorate in Bietigheim in Württemberg.  
 After remaining a short time in Philadelphia



and teaching the world to prepare for  
 the coming of Jesus Christ. Zimmermann lived  
 in Rotterdam having helped to direct the mission  
 work in the East. He accordingly  
 stepped in the teachings of Jacob Böhm. In  
 Johann Wilhelm Petersen and the English prophets  
 we have leads settled the suspicious newcomers  
 about an hour walk from Brunswick in  
 the Wisselkotten forest near the present  
 Hermit's Spring and Hermit's Lane.

They were resolved to lead the hermit life  
 in the wilderness, awaiting the second com-  
 ing of Christ. Their settlement was called  
 "Das Witte in der Wildnis" (the woman in the  
 wilderness). Besides the men above mentioned  
 there were a number of women but with  
 no thought of earthly love in their life. Cf. S.  
 B. a. I. P. 9. Geschichte 298-41

From the "Chronicon Ephraense", a chronicle kept in  
 the cloister at Ephrata, Lanc. Co., Pa. we learn



The quick development of this society: "Der 1704  
wurde damals, 1704, durch die große Pest die  
verwüthet; dann 1704. wurde die sich Conrad  
Heathel ein Schicksal dem."

From 1704-1712 the first settlements in Berks  
County were made by English Friends, such  
as Quakers and German immigrants from  
the Palatinate. The German center near (Dillingham)  
Isaac Tusk or Dr. Tusk was compelled to quit  
his home in France and fled, <sup>according to</sup> to Frankfurt  
in the Palatinate. From the latter he emigrated  
to America (1709) and settled near Esopus N. Y., but  
removed in 1712 to Oley, Berks Co. Penna.

In the same year, 1712 a company of Mennonites just  
chased out of France in the 1700s to England  
due to their persecution for their religious  
convictions then left their homes in the counties  
of France. Dr. Schaffhausen emigrated in 1712  
and settled in Alsace and along the Rhine above  
Strasbourg. In 1708 he migrated to Andover to find





immigrants in the valley of French River from  
 England they emigrated to America and settled  
 first at Lamentown. Soon a part of them removed  
 to Piqua-shel and formed the nucleus of the  
 settlement at Eden. The colony received <sup>large</sup> accessions  
 of both Swiss and German immigrants in the years  
 1711 and 1717. Many distributed themselves among  
 the various districts of the Province without re-  
 porting to the immiscial authorities their names  
 or origin (Cf. John Dickinson's Report of 1719)

The following from Ruff's History of Pennsylvania Dutch com-  
 on the "Numbers of the Germans of Pa." will show the  
 general character of the Germans who went to Eng-  
 land, Ireland, many of their descendants may still be found  
 in Ohio and Pennsylvania:

"From the middle of April" says Ruff "1709 till the  
 middle of July of the same year there arrived  
 at London 11,294 German Protestants, males and  
 females. Of the males <sup>there</sup> were husbandmen and wine-  
 dressers 1938; bakers 56; masons, 57; carpenters 1245



shoemakers 68; taylor's, 99; butchers 29; millers, 45;  
 Tanners 4. Stocking makers 7. Saddlers 12; glass blowers  
 2. Butlers 2; wine farmers 8; wheelwrights 11;  
 ... 2, ... 22; brick-makers 2, silversmiths 2;  
 smiths, 30; herdsmen, 3; blacksmiths, 48; potters, 3;  
 ... 6; Statuary 1; surgeons 2; masons 29

in 11.294 there were 2,556 who had families.

By Kopp 89-90; - Frankfurt-Messe-Kalender von Ostern  
 bis Herbst 1709 S. 901

We have given the date 1712 for the settlement at  
 Pequabank, because the record of this land-  
 purchase bears that date. It is possible that some  
 had begun to take up land earlier

It must be kept in mind, that about this  
 time the Germans began to settle in Pa.  
 in such numbers that many took up  
 land in the Province without notice or record of  
 their procedure. The manner in which they ra-  
 dicated from Germantown can be seen in  
 the following statement by the ...



Frank and a few Hallanders began to settle  
from 20, 30 40 60, 70 miles from the Christian  
Buff 30000 German Names. Large German settle-  
ments were also made in the present Berks  
County at this time.

In 1717 a German Reformed Society was formed  
in Gochensappen. Some Low German Mennonites  
were settled on Potomac and Schippack Creek.  
Germans and French settled in Wahlenburg and  
some Huguenots came to Oley (cf. Buff 30000 G.N.  
Anmerkung 2, 291)

In the year 1720 about 20 families of Schwenk-  
eman Baptists, 'Täufer' came to Philadelphia for  
wantons Schippack on Oley, Berks Co., Conestoga and  
Mill Creek, Lancaster Co. From the  
Lower Schuylkill <sup>at 1720</sup> forming a part of the  
company of 'Täufer' now generally known as  
the 'Täufer' as 'Mennonites' 'Quakers' or 'Dunkards'.  
In the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century were a  
large sect, representing all ranks and stations.



of them many returned to the church and  
became church-elders (Kirchen-Political). The 1688  
brought themselves to the districts of Marienthor  
Schwarzenau and Schalkenboden. From the  
land into different societies were now formed  
'Die Gesellschaften von Marienthor' and 'Die Schwarzenauer  
Täufer'. In the year 1708 the following eight  
broke from the ice: Alexander Mack as teacher  
a very rich Miller of Schwarzenau on the Berg-  
strasse (some misinterpret <sup>and others Marienthor</sup> Tobias Zorn Johann Berg  
König, Lucas Vetter Kippinger and a certain name-  
less armourer. From these 8 persons originated  
all the 'Täufer-Gemeinden' among the High-Lands  
in North America. The society of Täufer in  
Schwarzenau became widely extended (in  
Germany) the branch of it settled in Marienthor  
and in the year 1710 found a reception in  
Crayford. In 1719 a party of them under  
Peter Becker came to Pennsylvania ...  
a few lines further on the Chronicle says of





of Conrad Briesel, the founder of the Clerical  
 Epistola, that he was expelled from the  
 Cur-Pfalz (Kur-Pfalz) like many others from  
 Frankheim, Landsheim, Neustadt, Frankenthal, Rhein-  
 heim (and other places) the most of whom ended  
 their days in Pennsylvania. Conrad Briesel  
 arrived in Boston in 1720 and came  
 to Conestoga Lancaster Co. Pa. and settled in  
 Mühlbach the same year.

In the most important settlements made  
 in the Province of Penn in Germany, we  
 find a remarkable example of the  
 welcome migration of the time. To trace  
 the steps of these weary wanderers who came  
 to seek a peaceful habitation in the wild  
 freedom of Tul-pelacken we must resort to the  
 years 1708-9. These Germans were among  
 the unfortunate who were driven from their  
 Kur-Pfalz by bitter persecution and gone to England  
 in 1708-9. At Christmas 700 four thousand



were shipped in iron vessels to N. York where  
they arrived June 10, 1710 on the following fall  
were taken to Livingston's Manor to work  
on the passage — Ireland & England  
and from the latter to America. In 1713 they  
were released from the debt and black  
thenselves about 150 families, to Schoharie.

Most of them emigrated to Dutchess in 1725  
The leading spirit of this colony <sup>Laurer</sup> was Konrad  
Wiser, who came to Dutchess with another  
accession of Palatines in 1729 and located  
near the present Donalday Mill and about  
then settled by the Schoharie Palatines.

The following was reported <sup>in 1764</sup> Ketch's administration  
about the year 1729: He (Ketch) settled in Pa.  
a number of Palatines +++ and those emi-  
grants poured in such numbers into the  
the government of the Province refused to re-  
ceive any more, unless they paid a  
pecuniary Tax for their reception, which obliged



many more of them to go to other British settlements. In one year we are told no less than six thousand and two hundred, were Germans and others were imported into the colony.

It was in this same year (1729) that that branch of Läufer (Septu), who had gone in 1720 to Weteram in West Frisland, came to Pennsylvania. There is record of 75 Palatine families, who arrived in Philadelphia in Aug. of 1729 and settled in Quakertown which seems to have been partly occupied 1723-9 by the Schobanie settlers.

In the same year (1729) emigrants from Germany settled also in the eastern part of the same county (Lebanon), and a company of German Jews made a settlement near Sellersville. The French settlement of ... one of ...

Here these Jews had a synagogue and as early as 1732 a necropolis.

In 1730 a few Dutch settled in Pike township, Berks



Co where many of their descendants are still living (cf. John Pott, founder of Pottsville) Kutztown in the same county was settled by Germans about the year 1733

In 1734 a considerable number of Schwabfelders settled in Haverford Township and on contiguous lands in Berks, Montgomery and Lehigh Counties, where their descendants are still to be found. Their number in 1846 was given as circa 300 families, constituting 800 members with five churches and one school house.

It is of importance to note that in 1740\* two Bohlers left Georgia with a few Moravians from Herrnhut, Saxony who had tried a settlement among the Creek Indians in 1734.\*

In -- they began to build the town of Bethlehem, the present centre of the Moravian Church.

In 1745 the most of those who had settled in Pa. of Haverford; Lehigh Valley (ms. nos. 1 no. 2 pp. 172 ff.





numbering several hundred families migrated to Pennsylvania because they were religiously opposed to bearing arms in the war with Spain.

They settled for the most part in the counties Berks, Montgomery, Bucks and Lehigh and organized a church at Emaus as early as 1747.\*

In 1748 Reading, Berks Co., was founded and has been one of the strongest German centers of the State. Dr. Egler's words are fitting here: Reading at the organization of Berks Co., 1752 contained 378 inhabitants.

The original settlers were principally Germans from West Germany and the Palatinate, with a few Friends under the patronage of Penn.

Most of the inhabitants being Germans they gave character to the language and customs.

For many years the German tongue was almost exclusively spoken and is still used in social intercourse and religious worship in a considerable portion of the present population.

Ill 1824 the date of the erection of the first  
\* of Berks, tridentical and its stockaded mill Northampton, 1747-48



47  
Presbyterian Church the religious services of the  
churches were held in German". G. Reading in Englis-  
hick. of Pa '76. What is here said of Reading is true  
in general of many smaller towns in the  
German District of Pennsylvania. One needs only  
to pass along the streets of Hamburg, Allentown,  
Easton, Lancaster to find himself immersed  
by the peculiar German atmosphere.

Here I have traced the history of the German  
settlements of Pennsylvania through the period  
of colonization so it may appropriately be learned  
without implying of course, that the stream of immi-  
gration from the above mentioned sections  
of Germany ceased in the middle of the  
18<sup>th</sup> century. On the contrary the influx of  
Germans became so great as to be almost  
uncontrollable as may be seen from the fol-  
lowing: In Herbst 1748 kamen nicht weniger  
als 7049 Deutsche in Philadelphia an. Im Som-  
mer jenes Jahres landeten 12,000 Deutsche.  
(G. & P.) History of Pa. etc. Part - 1824 -



## II Period of Migration (1750-1800)

The second period of the American history from circa 1750-4 is the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century was one of great agitation and extensive migration within the limits of Pennsylvania as well as beyond its borders. The peaceful retreat which the European found the promise of religious tolerance led instead the persecuted of every creed to be persecuted by the onsets of war. The savage neighbors of copper line won to friendship by the kindly negotiations of Penn and Christianized by the peaceful teachings and kindly associations of both Quakers and Moravians were invited by the fury of Penn became hideous marauders spreading terror and death with the all-these Comanches. Hardly had the Indian warwharf mingling in strange colors with the barbaries of France died away in <sup>the</sup> forest gloom, when the alarm of the



27  
1763  
The great object of Penn. regarding the west which was to solve the problem of American independence and transform loosely settled colonies into compact states of the Union. Thus after the close of the Revolution begins a new movement in Penna. Entering from N. York & England and Eastern Pennsylvania push into the western and northern portions of the state, opening to the commerce of the world rich products of the soil and treasures of the mine.

But to understand the migration of Penna. already settled in the Province of Pa. and the isolated cases of this movement from 1760 it will be necessary to glance at the feud between the Germans and the Scotch-Irish. Throughout almost the entire extent of the Allegheny Valley from Northern Penna. westward to Northern Maryland the Scotch-Irish were either already settled or settling when





The Germans came into this region. It is a remarkable fact that nearly all the more important settlements first made by the former are now occupied by the latter. This is especially the case in the present Lancaster, York, Franklin and Cumberland Cos. Apart from the apparent natural superiority in the character of these races, the most potent cause of the feud originated with the Cresap rebellion in 1736. This was a raid made on the incoming German settlers in the southern part of York Co. Cresap had come up from Maryland with "about 50 kindred spirits" and opposed the Scotch-Irish as their share of the land. The improvements made by the Germans on the condition that they should aid him in displacing the Germans. From their fair use in attempting to drive out these so-called German intruders the Scotch-Irish have to date the era of their removal before the ad-

1 - Cumberland Co. the difference was not so marked as in the other counties.



frontiers - an advance sustained - not by force  
 of arms but - by more efficient instruments  
 of conquest - writing and tally and sheep:  
 Following the track of these events we find  
 the Germans gradually occupying the great  
 part of Lewis & Lancaster York and much  
 of Franklin and Cumberland Co. while the Scotch  
 Irish move on into the unsettled dis-  
 tricts along the Susquehanna and Juniata  
 with the Germans still in their rear.

It is not fair to state that the Scotch Irish profi-  
 tance for the stirring scenes of border life may  
 have played a considerable role in this im-  
 mense movement.

As early as 1728-9 we find Germans set-  
 tling west of the Susquehanna in the rear  
 of the advancing Scotch Irish In 1741 Ford  
 Star and other Germans settled in Perry Co.  
 probably near Big Buffalo Creek. This settlement  
 was afterwards laid out and named after



Commonwealth. Pfaffty Valley in the same county  
was settled circa 1755 by Pfaffty a German  
Most of these settlers were Doubledays from the  
eastern part of the State.

As early as 1747 a number of German families  
settled in Walley Hill Co George Jod  
Fred Drey and others from Germany settled at  
Sculf Hill a mile south of Orangeburg.

A Grazer family from near Viena came to  
this valley about 1762.

Soon after 1752 the Scotch-Irish of old Allen  
township in Northampton Co were supplanted  
by Germans. Knidersville was named for one of  
of the German farmers who came in 1765.  
Gradacitten (the present Leighton and Haines  
townships) is occupied by Germans.

In 1755 a colony of Dunkards (or Baptists) settled  
in Blair Co in what is called the Cove where  
many of their descendants are still to be found  
'retaining, to use Dr Egle's words) well nigh the same

1 - 9

2.  
simplicity which marked their farther movement  
into business was conspicuous.

In the years 1757-60 many of the Scotch Irish  
of Cumberland Co. were supplanted by Germans.  
Even as early as 1749 the agents of the Pro-  
prietaries were instructed not to sell any  
more land to the Irish but to induce them  
to go to the North Kittanning Valley.

In 1760 a fifth settlement was made by Mena-  
rians at Schenck a mile north of Nazareth  
Northampton Co. (q. Post II).

In 1764 Hanover, York Co. was laid out.

The following year, 1765, records a noble civi-  
lized enterprise undertaken by the Mena-rians against  
the Indians. April the 3d of this year eight adults  
and upwards of seventy children set out from  
Bethlehem and reached Wyalusing in the present  
Fredford Co. May the 23d of the same year they  
were rescued by the Mena-rians from the  
Indians - 703 (sic) the name of Friedershten.





A school-house was built, where both adults  
and children learned to read the Delaware and  
English languages. The place became a Christian  
Indian town. But in the year 1772, June 11<sup>th</sup>,  
the region was visited from Frederick in  
two companies, one under Ethwain, the other under  
Guth of Morris town. At the time they counted  
151 souls. For the Moravian work among the Indians  
this was the era of gradual decadence," says  
Egle "extending down to our own times, when  
there is but a feeble remnant of Christian In-  
dians ministered to by Moravians dwelling at  
New Fairfield, Canada and New Westfield, Kansas  
(Field & Riv. W.C. Kiechel by Egle Hist. of Pa. 1. 414)

In 1769 Berlin, in Branches Valley, Somerset Co. was  
settled by Germans. Later some Mennonites came  
and joined this settlement.

In 1773 Isaac Helkenburg his sons, including Sebas-  
tian and Isaac Strafe from Cleverach on the  
Hudson settled at Fairbanks, Bradford Co. N.Y.



Shutes came also Germans from the neighborhood  
of Philadelphia

In the same year the Pennamites sent a German  
Settler Buck, to settle at the mouth of Bowman's  
Creek and two others who settled at the mouth of  
Lunkhamock Creek in Wyoming Co. There were  
first other work.

In the year 1787-8 John Nicholson gathered from  
Philadelphia and the lower Susquehanna about 400  
and German families and settled them in Hope-  
town, Susquehanna Co. Dutch Hill in the same  
County - just north of Wyalusing (see page 1) was settled by  
successors of Dutch descent from N. H.

The main source of the settlement of Conestoga  
was Pennsylvania German stock. Their pioneer  
was Joseph Yahnus and those who followed were  
more for the most part Lunkers, Dunkards, and  
Pennamites or Amish. Yahnus arrived in 1791  
at Kickenapawling's old town. The others settled in  
the adjacent county principally at Amish Hill.



12  
The descendants are still to be found around  
Johnstown (Johnstons). A colony of Germans (Catholic  
settled near Paradise

Columbia Co was entered by Germans, among them  
Christian Probst (or Probst) and Georg Knappenberg  
in the year 1798. Germans were present about  
Catawissa where formerly Quakers had settled  
Zeliasople and Harmony in Butler Co. consist-  
mostly of Germans descended from those who  
settled there in 1802-3 a society of Harmonists.

In 1807 Herman Blume, a native of Hesse-Kassel  
with others founded a German settlement at  
Dutch Hill Frost Co. Blume was followed by  
many of his countrymen. Germans were  
settled ~~entirely~~ entirely from Dauphin & Lan-  
caste Co about 1800.

Lancaster Co. was filled up after the Revolution  
from the eastern counties of the State and  
foreign immigration. Where the mixture is so  
promiscuous it is difficult to discriminate.



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about 1844 Germans and Dutchmen settled  
near Newelltonville in Lost-Creek Valley, Juniata Co  
Pa. St. Mary's, Elk Co. Germans in Zettinonia and  
Philadelphia effected a settlement on the "com-  
munity plan". In 1842 and 1843 groups brought  
an industrious company of settlers from Europe  
most of them located in Benzinger township.  
This brings us up to the land of German  
emigration arising from the troubles of 1848.  
For our purposes these later arrivals have  
no special importance. In considering the  
dialect of the Pennsylvania Germans it  
is the formative periods which are of the  
greatest significance because during these  
periods the language not less than the  
people took deep root in Pennsylvania soil.





### General Considerations

Having thus glanced at the successive German migrations and settlements in chronological order, let us consider more particularly the special elements transplanted to the Province of Pennsylvania. At the very outset the question arises: why should these German colonists have retained their language and to some slight extent manners and customs while the <sup>settled</sup> ~~settled~~ along the Delaware and in other parts of the state but practically all traces of their original language? To answer this it will be necessary to consider the numbers, distribution, religious, social, political and intellectual character and aims of these German settlers.

It is not possible to ascertain the exact number of Germans who settled in Pa. from 1682-1760. Because in the years of the largest influx great numbers were allowed to enter the Province and settle among their fellow countrymen with <sup>no</sup> ~~no~~ control.



From various official reports of the time we can approximate the numbers. For the ship lists prior to 1727 no adequate documents are accessible or so far as is known exist, from 1727 - 1777 Ruff's "Collection of 30000 German Names" serves our purpose. According to Ruff <sup>about</sup> only 200 families of German, settled in and around Lancaster had come to Pa. prior to 1700. Sypher states that nearly 20000 Germans had found homes in Pennsylvania before 1727. The year Ruff's lists begin, in 1731 the Lutheran membership of Pennsylvania was about 17000 and that of the German Reformed about 10000 mostly from the districts of Kassel, Dieck, eck, Witzgenstein and Wetterau. In 1752 of the 190,000 inhabitants of the state about 90,000 were Germans, of Pfd. Kassel and Siedensstater Gsch. 27 Gesellschaft in Pa. 1718 Dr. Smith Brief State of the Prov of Pa. In 1780 according to Volking, Statistik der Erde the German population of Pa. was 144,660.



Thus at the beginning of the nineteenth century we  
 may safely estimate the German population of  
 the state at 150,000. In 1870 the aggregate pop-  
 ulation of Pa. was 3,821,795. Of these 1,200,000  
 were of German descent and so no directly  
 from Germany leaving 800,000 or more than six  
 sevenths of the entire number of German blood  
 native to America or non-German soil.

When we come to the distribution of the Penna.  
 Germans in these districts where they have  
 remained their original language it is also  
 difficult to give exact figures because many  
 who are of German extraction no longer speak  
 the vernacular of their ancestors, (2) many (es-  
 pecially merchants) not of German descent speak  
 fluently the Penna German dialect. Thus we find  
 the 3 German speech supplementing or yielding to the  
 English according to the social and commercial  
 conditions of the locality. It is possible, however, to give  
 a fair approximation of the status of the many branches.



Language of the German Districts. In the most part  
 the genuine German is to be found in the agri-  
 cultural districts and among farmers and villagers  
 although in cities like Philadelphia, Reading, and  
 Norristown there are large numbers who use this  
 speech as their vernacular. In the large class <sup>class</sup> as  
 does not mentioned, it is possible to trace <sup>almost</sup> every  
~~possible~~ dialectic variety from the language of the  
 Swiss to that of the Palatines; from the dialects of  
 the present to the polished speech of the literatures.  
 But if we pass beyond the sphere of these great-  
 learning centers we shall find the ~~same~~ dialects  
 and to no slight extent <sup>the</sup> customs of the simple  
 farmers in full swing.

It mentioned we find the dialectic elements  
 distributed as follows,

In the first settlement - at Germantown Philadelphia  
 till 1709-10, when the Pfälzer began to pour in from  
 the Palatinate; the German (Pennsylvanian) the center with  
 Keith's at the Wissickon were doubtless for the most





part from Württemberg and are to be considered in con-  
nection with Spoken) — we see clear representation of  
of the Lower Rhine Province near Düsseldorf, the boundary  
between Low Franckish and Rhine Franckish (2) South  
Franckish near the North Germanic (Schwarzwald <sup>(Königs)</sup> mountains).

(3) Rhine Pfälzisch (South Franckish)

In the Birk's Co. where the inhabitants are still mixed we  
do not find quite a different state of things  
in the settlements made here from 1704-12, Rhine Pfälz-  
isch brought into <sup>the</sup> by French fugitives temporarily living in  
the Palatinate and by native Palatinos; into Tal-  
pachoken by 1/2 part Palatinos from Schönbach and other  
direct from the Palatinate. Into Bern the Swiss brought  
allmanic; into Brecknock, Cernomon Cernon, Robson town-  
ships came the Welsh; into Union Saxons English, Welsh;  
into Harford and lands adjoining in Lehigh and Montgomery  
counties the Schwanthylles Slesian dialects probably.\*

In the region of Eden / Piquette St. 1 we find allmanic  
elements from French Bern Schwanthylles and traces  
of a large mixture of Rhine Pfälzisch, South Franckish;  
\* 1/2 part, see up and note 22



\*

into Schiffach in Daley (Bucks Co.) and Conestoga and Mühlbach Langenlotz to the Leukers (Dunkards) brought Rhine Pfälzish and probably peculiarities of many other German dialects as they represented various sections of the country.

For the Dutch that settled near Pottsville Schuylkill Co. brought Low German elements as also those in the township Bucks. The Dutch element is joined with the Allemanic and Frankish. into Northampton Co. the Moravians brought Upper Saxon elements (Sachsen-Altenburg). This they extended into Bucks, Montgomery and Lehigh Co.

Note 1. In and near Reading Bucks Co. the dialect is chiefly of Swedish and Rhine Pfälzish elements many of the settlers having come from Württemberg and brought with them Pfälzish from the various sources mentioned above. Note 2. In Lehigh Co. some elements of the speech elements of Hamburg Germany. These have come in contact and commingled, of course, with the neighboring dialects.

\*2. some early forms.



Thus it is seen that the elements which developed  
into the Roma-Roman speech represent widely  
different-linguistic territory. Nor must it be sup-  
posed that a complete leveling has taken place,  
so that we may not trace many of the regional  
distinctions. This will receive fuller treatment in the  
chap. on Comparative Phonology.

The causes which led to the perpetuation of these pecu-  
uliarities are in general the same as those which  
have prevented for us the widely spoken dialects.  
Ruff states that the Germans who came to Rumania  
prior to 1727 were for the most-part persons of  
means. This in many cases was true; but they  
were as a class from the common walks of  
life, of but a 1, seeking a quiet retreat from the  
biting blade of persecution. They were men of  
firm convictions for the most-part, deeply imbued  
with the spirit of patriotism in the narrow as  
well as broader sense of the term. They cherished  
the traditions of the fatherland and little for



political power or prominence, were content to till  
their fertile acres in this occidental Eden unimpeded  
in their religious and social liberties.

There is a state of political and social difference from  
the early settlers of New England, where the responsi-  
bility of government was heavily felt by the individ-  
ual settlers in that great field of domestic institutions the  
town-meeting besides the unobtrusive characteristics  
of the early Parliament there were other potent  
forces favoring the perpetuation of their language,  
such as the organization of German schools in all  
important German centers, the establishment of  
of printing presses in Germantown and Ephra-  
ta. These places became very soon centers from  
which American-German publications in great  
numbers were distributed carrying an impetus  
from Luther's American Edition of the German Bible  
and the Chronicon Ephraemense to the smallest  
tracts and calendars. The pulpit too has <sup>not</sup> and con-  
tinues to be the great <sup>nerve</sup> center of <sup>the</sup> growing strength.









Phonology

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The following comparative view of P. G. phonology is intended to express what is recognized as spoken or written throughout Eastern and Central Pannsylvania as the Pa. German dialect - a more detailed comparison of dialect differences of phonology will be treated in a subsequent chapter.

For reasons already mentioned (Preface p. IV) a normalised orthography has been adapted (of Preface p. II-IV) the equivalents follow the P. G. word in parentheses and the English stem/accents and equivalents are different - both follow in (.)\*

It seemed more advisable to treat the short and long vowels separately.

The diacritical signs used are explained and illustrated in the Preface. For table of abbrev.

of Preface p. IX. Where full discussion is to be found in other chapters or authorities reference will be made as usual.



This a has a sound approaching an ae (not  
as o. sp. table). The sound is doubtless a very old  
one as would appear from such forms as seol  
scol hale, holle in O.H.G. or from perhaps zeta  
zota where no liquid influence. not to allow of  
cf. Braune Gram. § 25 a. 1. The same sound is very familiar  
in zeta zota to New-English in such words  
as fall, ball etc. This was apparently known to A-S.  
cf. S-C. § 51/

zeta zota

1) Germanic a. Ertracht Eracht N.H.G. Nacht; M.H.G. ohe  
ah - ah ah - ah ah - ah ah - ah ah - ah ah - ah ah - ah ah -  
ah ah - ah ah - ah ah - ah ah - ah ah - ah ah - ah ah - ah ah -  
M.H.G. & O.H.G. hals, Got. hals; P.G. land, N.E. land; N.H.G. Land, M.H.G.  
O.H.G. lant, Got. land (cf. A-S. land & land); so P.G. maun,  
hand, schaund (+).

Note. Some P.G. a's lengthened - in N.H.G. retain the  
original short sound. in P.G. & P.G. guter guter  
guter short (or long) N.H.G. Waler M.H.G. waler, O.H.G. fater fater



2) u { later in words introduced, early. Ex. P.G. wand (1.S. chart & card) N.H.G. Karte, M.H.G. Karte, (< Fr. card?)  
 bit of P.G. hard, N.E. to card wood N.H.G. (Kämmen); Karden (of cards)  
 N.H.G. Karte, O.H.G. charta (= N.H.G. Kardenstiel, N.Eng. tessel, cordage)  
 word of <sup>old Germanic</sup> u from u u u

3) Germanic u (see Gothic which has all u followed by r.  
 Ex. P.G. durch (N.E. thorough, through) N.H.G. durch, M.H.G.  
 & ch, dur, O.H.G. durch, durh, got. Fairh (cf. O.H.G. dērk, Nllye  
 P.G. wargal (N.E. root of N.E. wart, G.-S. wyrt, O.S. werst) N.H.G.  
 Wurzeln, M.H.G. wurzel, O.H.G. werczala (for first element  
 of the comp. nd of got. wairts). P.G. warselt (= N.E. sau-  
 rage in meaning) N.H.G. Warst, M.H.G. warst  
 for vowels followed by r of g

4) sch in words introduced into P.G. on univers-  
 can soil. Ex. P.G. schop (N.E. chop); P.G. schlop (N.E.  
 chop, swell, untidy female). The applies of course to Eng  
sch words which sch in sch with  
 noticeable modification sch of pronunciation  
sch. In an sch sch sch sch  
 & the sch-sound generally prevails. Hence schlop for schlop.





§ 3. P. G. ā corresponds to

Germanic ā is Gothic ai Ex P.G. ādor the  
vain of a-s ātre, O.N. aitr, V.H.G. ader, M.H.G. ader, O.H.G. adun  
Gothic waitans, N.H.G. jör, schlōf, Schwabenspiegel section § 13. 2) 19.  
P.G. ā < Germanic ā of Br. G. § 34. a. 1.

1) Germanic ā which in some cases = o in N.H.G. (cf.  
Br. G. § 26) and in others remained as diphthong,  
and written of 15th century as ou; cf. Br. G.  
§ 46. Ex P.G. dāv (N.E. deaf) V.H.G. tant M.H.G. + O.H.G. touf  
Got. daufs; P.G. dā (N.E. dew of O.S. dan) V.H.G. Ihan, M.H.G.  
O.H.G. ton (tonne) Got. waitung. P.G. läufe (N.E. leap etymologi-  
cally but lexically = N.E. run or walk of G.S. kleapan.

P.G. laufen (N.E. laufen) M.H.G. lauffen O.H.G. lauffen.

2) Germanic a. Ex P.G. schādo (N.E. damage, injury of G.-S.  
scapa, O.N. skati, O.S. scatoff N.E. scathe) V.H.G. Schade  
M.H.G. schade, O.H.G. scado. of Got. SKAÞjan; P.G. nāmo (N.E. name)  
G.S. nama (nom) O.S. namo, O.N. nafn (= name of kluzi) V.H.G.  
namen, M.H.G. namen O.H.G. nama Got. namō.

3) Germanic a in reduced words. N.H.G. mād (N.E. mad) also  
O.S. māht O.H.G. māht M.H.G. māht O.H.G. māht



90: megaps (Hingich mind & magden, which being the  
intermediate form of Klyge under Magt) this case would  
perhaps have properly to the division 3) of this section.

8) A. E. aw. & P. K. harmäsig (A. E. according to law) N. H. & greatly  
many.

ε

In P. G. as in O. H. G. the original Germanic ε is  
found (cf. Br. G. 24); but in the cases which find  
in O. H. G. many of these ε's which  
in O. H. G. became i or u of the following  
syllable, (cf. Br. G. 30 a) 10) the ε in O. H. G. is  
have (stands) continued as ε in P. G.

ii) is, sinne, hilfe, P. G. isenschit, helfschit, nenno  
wilfs See examples below for — isenschit & helfschit  
inlauting, for this i in O. H. G. cf. Böttg. 6. 46 ff. For ε  
and the ε by inlaut of a cf. ZsfdA 25. 218; Böttg. 9. 66 ff.

In O. H. G. so in P. G. this original Germanic  
sch as represented by ε) is pronounced — sch — after  
the following examples set off in striking  
the coexisting of this ε in N. H. G.



P. 9 & corresponds then to

(A. 4. 9. 21)  
"Original Germanic ē. Ex. P. 9. gēto (N. E. give, of 4-8  
gapan) N. H. 9. gaban. O. H. 9. gaban. A. H. 9. gaban. G.  
gaban. Pl. nēms (N. E. name, of 4-8. neman for stem  
N. H. 9. neman. O. H. 9. neman. G.  
P. 9. gēbt doing, helf 2<sup>d</sup> sing imper; nēms, 2<sup>d</sup> sing imper.  
The prevalence of this original ē, thus explain-  
able by the fact that P. 9. regularly disregards the  
accent of strong roots of § 4.

The following are examples of nouns retaining this orig-  
inal ē. P. 9. schwētal (N. E. sulphur of 4-8 swefl)  
N. H. 9. schwefel. O. H. 9. swerod. swēfel. G. H. 9. swerod.  
swēfel. Pl. swēfels, so P. 9. wētal (N. E. fog, mist of 4-8  
wätel) N. H. 9. wätel. O. H. 9. wätel. G. H. 9. wätel. Pl.  
wätel. In O. H. 9. wätel & wätel of B. 9. § 30 G.  
The G. 9. author themselves have not distin-  
guished orthographically between this original  
Germanic ē and ē by the i-variant ja  
for the latter we use wätel again & the  
sound is the same, approximately at least in both.



The e in P.G. corresponds to

1) N.H.G. e i-umlaut of a. P.G. denke (N.E. think of a-S  
Fencan & Fyucan) N.H.G. denken M.H.G. dencken O.H.G.

denchen, denchan, Got-FagKjan. P.G. eng (N.E. narrow)  
N.H.G. eng. M.H.G. enge. O.H.G. engi, анги Got-aggous.

So P.G. engal, ent, end, represent Gothic aggulus,  
Tunipf, (lyg) under (P.G. scoll - N.H.G. scollt sporadic of 3)

2) N.H.G. e in words introduced, very early foundation  
Ex. P.G. schick (N.E. pitch or whorlmaster's wax) N.H.G. <sup>or such</sup> schick

M.H.G. schick or schich (N.H.G. schick) N.H.G. schick  
pfih < Lat-picem in 7<sup>th</sup> cent. Kluge)

3) N.H.G. a, probably by English influence.

L. P.G. bractit & bracty vulgar for bractium N.H.G.  
Bantem P.G. maam N.E. man vulgar for mamma

N.H.G. Mamma. So in sporadic cases of i-umlaut

of a <sup>P.G.</sup> scoll for <sup>N.H.G.</sup> scollt (P.G. scoll - N.H.G. scollt)  
is the usual form for scoll in P.G. and seems  
to show the persistence of scoll of the ending of  
O.H.G. scoll - scoll, scoll - scoll, scoll - scoll, scoll - scoll





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This contraction finds it's analogues in M.H.G. also,  
i.e. <sup>4/5</sup> hæren (hæren) where the vowel of the first syllable  
has persisted, while in P.G. that of second syllable  
seems to have been retained. The differentiation into  
hæren and hæren representing respectively the inde-  
pendent <sup>hellen</sup> and auxiliary "have" is not known to  
P.G. as to M.H.G. cf. "Paul M.H.G. § 180, 181." P.G. hæren oc-  
curs only in plural, hæren being the regular form of infini-  
ve of P.H.G. ä by i-vowel of original became a  
for this N.H.G. e and ä both representing i-vowel  
of original a cf. Grimm G. I 443 under AE.

In P.G. mæchtig (P.G. mighty-powerful) N.H.G. mächtig,  
D. mächtig, (māchtig) S.H.G. mächtīg, G. mächtīg.  
So <sup>76</sup> Knecht Knechte meechto (N.H.G. Knechte, Knechte  
mechte). Examples are very numerous in P.G.

An interesting example of roots falling under the above  
P.G. sich schenken (P.G. sachhand, shuch) N.H.G. sich schenken  
N.H.G. sich schenken or schenken (H.G. schschenken got-  
sik skaman, klugt for some reason fails to give  
these links between got. and N.H.G. cf. Kl. Wb. Schen



5) Sporadically N.H.G. *ei* in unaccented positions.  
 Ex. P.G. Ke <sup>in ny P.G. Ke.</sup> = P.E. no adj. N.H.G. *kein* N.H.G. *kein* = *schon*.  
 P.H.G. *Rein*, so P.G. Ke for P.E. Ke.

6) N.H.G. *i* < orig. Germanic *ē* before *i* in following syllable. of  $\int$   
 P.G. gell [gylt] = P.E. <sup>gull</sup> in *i*-not *eo*? of *gildan*.  
 A.S. *galdan* N.H.G. *gallen* M.H.G. *gellen* O.H.G. *galdan*.  
 of Got-fragaldan & gill, gelst. So P.G. werd (words)  
 (where *e* is modified, however by the following = of § 20.3.)  
 (b) N.H.G. *i* but sporadically Ex. P.G. scheep N.H.G. <sup>schief</sup>  
 (opposite of O.N. *skreif* of Dutch *schief*.) N.H.G. *schief*. This  
 seems explainable only from some such form as  
*gylt* = *skriba* suggested by *kluge*. The N.H.G. form *skew* and  
 some of form such assumptions.

(c) N.H.G. *i* in case of personal pronouns. Ex.  
 P.G. end <sup>bränd</sup> = P.E. (to them or you) N.H.G. *ihnen* / *ihnen* M.H.G. *in*

P.H.G. *in* (of *in* a. 2) *gylt* <sup>skate n 2nd</sup>  
 N.H.G. *schalt* Ex. P.G. schepp, N.H.G. *schöpf* = Dutch  
<sup>O.S. *schliffen*</sup> *schöpfen* & N.H.G. *schöpfen* M.H.G. *schöpfen* = P.H.G. *schöpfen*  
wecht of *Soh* Bu 14 96 17. so N.H.G. *schöpf* (20 2000) & N.H.G. *schöpf*



u. e. lappal - o. u. lappal the same is a case for  
 instance - a variant of original for a variant of o.  
 of A.-S. lapian & o. u. lappan. n. e. lap. given by Kluge.  
 Sl. n. e. l in words introduced via Germanic  
 into It. lappal & l. having origin from early  
 jennyside & P. S. lapp (A. I. Jack) For 215 of § 20.11

As will be seen from the above examples cited  
 i and e a decided levelling has taken place  
 in P. G. or, to<sup>perhaps</sup> with more distinctness however, the  
 sharp distinctions between the i-umlauts of a  
 and o known to N. H. G. have not developed in  
 the P. G. dialect. What is true of e, can be  
 said as well of i which includes a large  
 number of sounds clearly differentiated in N. H. G.

The full significance of this potent levelling, part  
 of the dialect will be discussed more fully  
 in the subsequent chapter on the comparison of  
 P. G. with <sup>other</sup> living German dialects. The comparison  
 can well set off more clearly what has been  
 the process in N. H. G. levelling & Approximation  
 of vowel sounds.



P. 9 ē corresponds to the following

(1) N.H.G. ē Germanic as before N. & W. (cf. *Beowulf* 1161.)  
 Ex. P. 9. ēr (N.E. honor of a-s ar, O.N. eir) N.H.G. Ehre. M.H.G.  
 ere. O.H.G. ēra. Got. ais-tau probably contains the  
 corresponding root. lōns = N.E. lōr, <sup>as. lōr</sup> lōr, <sup>as. lōr</sup> lōr, <sup>as. lōr</sup> lōr  
 lōt, lōt lōch used instead, but 7 of A.S. lōran, O.N.  
 lōra, N.E. lōra, O.H.G. lōra, M.H.G. lōra, Got.  
 lōran. Got. lōisjan of Got. lais (pret. / pres) so P. 9.  
 sēle (N.E. soul of a-s sōwl, N.H.G. Seele. M.H.G.  
 sēle O.H.G. sēla (sēula or sēola. kluge) Got. saiwala.  
 So P. 9. lēns = N.E. lēns, O.H.G. lēns, M.H.G. lēns  
 (6) N.H.G. ē by i-umlaut of Germanic a.  
 Ex. P. 9. red (N.E. speak 2. person) N.H.G. Rede. M.H.G.  
 rede O.H.G. redia. Got. raþjō. Germanic root  
 raþ. P. 9. elend (N.E. misery) N.H.G. Elend. M.H.G.  
 ellende. O.H.G. eli-lenti of Got. alþs (kluge).  
 P. 9. mēr (N.E. sea) N.H.G. Meer. M.H.G. mere O.H.G.  
 meri (alder mari) Got. marci. So. P. 9. forhērō.  
 N.H.G. vordieren. M.H.G. -here - O.H.G. heri (heri) Got. herjō.





P.G. frecal & H.G. frecal (Geg. N.H.G. legen.)

(c) N.H.G. ē orig. kurm. (Geg. Br. G. (29, 30 v.)

Ex. P.G. mēl, N.S. meal of. G.S. mēlu O.S. mēl Dutch mēl, N.H.G. mēhl N.H.G. mēl (gen. mēlars) O.H.G. mēlo (gen. mēlawes) Got. mēlō = mēlō wanting

P.G. bets (= N.S. pray) N.H.G. beten, N.H.G. bēten.  
Dutch beten of Got. bēda O.H.G. bēta N.H.G. bēten

Ex. P.G. weg bēzēn, N.S. become brown N.H.G. bräun  
N.H.G. bräun bräune O.H.G. brāwenz brāwenz

(d) N.H.G. ē in foreign words or the same sound otherwise borrowed. Ex. P.G. tea (N.S. tea) N.H.G. tee.

Ex. P.G. maple (N.S. maple) = N.H.G. ahorn, which seems to be a maple speaker of P.G.

2) N.H.G. ä by 1-umlaut of orig. a. of 1) (b).

Ex. P.G. ah, N.S. ah (Geg. N.H.G. ah, N.H.G. ah)

Ex. O.H.G. ahis, ahis Got. ahs (gen. ahsis)

Ex. N.H.G. gäh (orig. gā) by 1-umlaut Ex. P.G. gā (N.S. gā)  
Tough of G.-S. tāh, N.H.G. gäh, N.H.G. gache O.H.G. gāhi

gāhi Got. tahs = tahs (wanting) (kleine) Ex. P.G. käs

käs (N.S. käs) (Geg. N.H.G. käse) N.H.G. käse



OH.9 chaci < Lat. caccus at latest before  
century according to Kluge.

3) N.H.G. ei which became the general form of  
emissive in later part of eighth century  
(Br. Gr. § 44. and. notes)

→ P.G. dāl (N. H. G. dail, dail) & N.H.G. thail  
M.H.G. & O.H.G. teil Got. ðails, ðaila. P.G. bē  
(N.E. bone, leg. G.-S. bān) N.H.G. Bein. M.H.G. ein & O.H.G.  
hine Got. þains wanting. P.G. emor <sup>N.E.</sup> bucket of  
G.-S. ambar, ombor, O.S. embar, Dutch emmer) N.H.G.

Eimer, M.H.G. eimber, ein-ber. O.H.G. eimbar, ein-bar  
from em. of Got. ains = bar, bar of þain & þaim  
So P.G. (ein & lain) Got. leida, leida <sup>N.E.</sup> sufficient & leiden  
leiden. M.H.G. leiden. O.H.G. ledan, Got. leifan (See §  
P.G. leim, leis leim, leiso, leis leis leis leis leis)  
M.H.G. leide, leide, leib (N.H.G. Leib)

P.G. shows a splitting of the þ-h diphthong  
represented in N.H.G. - by ei, a part remaining  
þ-h and the remainder pronounced as  
a simple e. Even in the abstract term-



various -heit and -heit- the diphthong is of less length  
 though the spirit of the dialect would seem to justify  
 the e sound - as the regular pronunciation.  
 The diphthong sound seems more fixed in  
 the case of some syllables though less than  
 some variations, as, for example, KLEID & Kleid,  
 which may be heard in the same district.

This confusion is doubtless due to two influences  
 in the pronunciation of the P.G. dialect and  
 to the sameness of Germanic representing  
 dialects of Germany where the same was  
 respectively pronounced, e and ei. The Chp. - sample  
 of the dialect will give a fuller treatment of this.

4) N.H.G. ä is regularly the e-sound of old Germanic  
 Ex. P.G. bēm (N.G. brann (see) N.H.G. Brenne and  
 P.G. ä But P.G. gail being gaul.

This e is the representation of e-sound - the simple  
 e sound and not of the e-sound - of the  
 P.G. diphthong which is ei as seen in  
 P.G. gail & gail above. cf. § 24, 15 on ä + au.



5) N.H.G. see Ex P.G. frem, freon (= since probably) N.H.G. fremen. N.H.G. fremen O.H.G. fremen & froh!  
 P.G. forscpreo (= N.S.G. spread) of N.H.G. Spreu. N.H.G. spreuen (gen. -wis) N.H.G. spreuen of <sup>under</sup>Ungen spreichen

6) N.H.G. o long (of P.G. e & i unmutant of o)  
 i-unmutant of long o. Ex. P.G. el (N.S. oil) N.H.G. el & el-olium P.G. bas (N.S. base) N.H.G. bas & bas (N.S. base) O.H.G. bas

P.G. hera (N.S. hear) N.H.G. hören, N.H.G. hoeren O.H.G. hören horen horen (N.S. hear) P.G. loch (N.S. hole) N.H.G. löcher (pl. of loch) P.G. lōc N.H.G. löcher or löten rēdlo, + N.S. rēdlo

7) (a) N.H.G. ie + r Ex P.G. ber (= N.H.G. Bier)  
 (b) N.H.G. ia = foreign <sup>the</sup> word. P.G. demand N.H.G. Diamant - N.S. Diamonds.

(c) N.H.G. ü in P.G. des = N.H.G. Thür.  
 N.H.G. Tür, O.H.G. turi of A.S. durra, O.S. durra  
 P.G. seems to have the Dutch form of the word dour. For N.S. dour of N.H.G. Thor, N.H.G. O.H.G. tor gal; dour, O.S. dor.





Original Germanic *i* remains as a rule in  
 P.G. as in O.H.G. (cf. Br. Gr. § 31. But for exceptions  
 in case of personal pronouns cf. 2 § 6. 6/81.

This *i* accordingly sticks where, as under 2), the  
 N.H.G. has lengthened it to *ie*. The province of *i* is  
 i like that of a *ie*, cf. § 7. It is greatly extended  
 by including the *i*-umlaut of *u* and *ü*.  
 The sporadic occurrence of P.G. *i* for N.H.G. *ie* is common  
 P.G. *i* corresponds then to

1) O.H.G. *i* very common *i*.

2) P.G. bidde (= F. ask, etymol. N.S. bid including N.H.G.  
 bieten and bitten (Kluge). A.-S. biddan) N.H.G. bitten.  
 N.H.G. bitten, O.H.G. biten, bittan, ~~fittan~~ (= bitjan) of Got.  
 bidjan. P.G. milch, N.S. milk, A.-S. meoloc) N.H.G.  
 Milch, M.H.G. milch, O.H.G. miluh, Got. miluks.  
 3) P.G. zick, zuck (= z. tick N.-S. zuck. P.G. und  
ziff - zuch for zimm = z. find N.-S. finden  
 O.S. gefhan finden) N.H.G. finden, M.H.G. vinden  
 O.H.G. findan, Got. finþan.







N. H. G. äurine O. H. G. aurini. Got. frunnis waiting  
 So P. G. brick (+ s. bridge. a. s. brycg) N. H. G. Bücke  
 N. H. G. brücke O. H. G. brucca. Got. brugjo waiting.  
 So P. G. etol, etol = etol. etol, etol = etol, etol  
Thülle / missa (N. H. G. müssen), rick (N. H. G. Rücken)  
Sinn (N. H. G. Sünde)

Note - zigal, N. H. G. zigal on zigal. N. S. zigal corresponds to  
 the 2<sup>nd</sup> zigal. N. H. G. zigal O. H. G. zigal zigal zigal  
 while the word zigal <sup>3<sup>rd</sup></sup> spelled zigal & pronounced the same  
 corresponds to N. H. G. zigal N. H. G. zigal zigal  
 O. H. G. zigil, zuchil tygel is the form corresponding  
 to this second zigal and same as N. E. tail.

In N. H. G. a corresponding order zuchil is especially the  
 nasal. & where in the III<sup>rd</sup> ablaut row (cf. Br. G. § 337)  
 confusion between orthography i & ii has crept into N. H. G.

N. H. G. fiinf fiinf N. S. fiif a. s. fiif N. H. G. fiinf  
 N. H. G. vüinf. O. H. G. funf (older fiinf) Got. fiinf  
 For example of second case fiif fiif (N. S. fiif)  
 N. H. G. hälfe & hülfe N. H. G. hülfe O. H. G. hülfa hülfa  
 cf. Br. G. § 31. a. 1. 2. (An interesting P. G. word is Krisch = N. H. G. frisch)









und sein Amt zitiert (lat. zitiere)  
 So P. 4 zitiert (v. r. thief) v. H. 4. zitiert. zitiere v. H. 4  
 giessem zitiere v. H. 4 Lied.

3) v. H. 4. ii. by invariant of O. H. 4 uo (Lommu-  
 ie & circa 9<sup>th</sup> century of Br. 4r § 21. 2)

So P. 4 fiel, v. r. ful & ful fallen v. H. 4 fielen  
fiel fielen fielen fielen (lat. folium caesum)  
 lat. of P. fiel fiel fiel fiel fiel fiel fiel fiel  
 v. H. 4. muode. O. H. 4. muodi. O. S. möti. So P. 4.  
mu, v. H. 4. mu, mu mu mu mu mu mu mu mu  
rit (v. H. 4. Rübe) rit pl of rit (ter) of §

4) in words from King & other languages as trunk.  
 So P. 4. schäme (v. r. Stamm) schäm, schäm, schäm, schäm  
schäm (comparative ending -iam) v. P. 4. Kapassien, v. H. 4.  
Kapassien (v. r. corca, corca)



This o corresponds to the O.H.G. o & u before a.s.o in  
the following syllable (of Pr. G. § 32 a) & represents

1) A.H.G. ö Ex, P.G. uoch (v.s. uoch) N.H.G. Koch of  
M.H.G. uoch uoch uoch. P.G. uoch (v.s. uoch)  
M.H.G. uoch M.H.G. uoch O.H.G. uoch (v.s. uoch)  
P.G. uoch, v.s. uoch, uoch of N.H.G. uoch M.H.G. uoch  
O.H.G. uoch and N.H.G. uoch (v) & Italian.

2) A.H.G. ö Ex P.G. fozal N.H.G. fozal (v.s. fozal)  
N.H.G. fozal M.H.G. fozal O.H.G. fozal. Got fozal  
of Pr. G. § 32 a. 3) P.G. ofo v.s. ofo, N.H.G. ofo  
M.H.G. ofo, Got ofo. P.G. oder (v.s. oder-ot)  
N.H.G. oder. M.H.G. oder. o.de. O.H.G. oder, o.de, o.de, Got  
oder of ofo P.G. ofo v.s. ofo, ofo Got  
ofo M.H.G. ofo v.s. ofo, ofo Got  
ofo. Kolrabe (N.H.G. Kolrabe)

Note. A.H.G. ö M.H.G. ofo Got ofo P.G. ofo  
(v.s. ofo) is sporadic. ofo is only ö.  
The adjective ofo has long ofo in P.G. For ofo  
ofo, For o + r of § 22. 3).







males foop 2.H.4. foyon of fat - fothun and  
 fathun; bofo 1.H.5. bofin bloso 4.H.5. blaen.

For all of P.L. möt, 7.H.4. Nakt.

16) 1.H.4. aa when representing 11.H.4. and 0.H.4. ä  
 as above 1(a). Ex. P.L. söd (1.H.5. seed, a-s seed)

1.H.5. Saut. 11.H.5. 0.H.4. sät (of fat, manuscript)  
 Ex. P.L. swä 11-5 wasa.

3) 1.H.4. ä (ah), 11.H.4. a, 0.H.4. a. Got #.

ä P.L. zöläd, = the socket of the teeth; 1.H.5. zohulade  
 of 11.H.4. zau 0.H.4. zau. but fat - tempus a-s top.

4) 1.H.4. au 11.H.4. ä, 0.H.4. ä, of 2)(a).

Ex. P.L. blo (1.H.5. blue) 1.H.4. blau, 11.H.4. bläwarsjan

0.H.4. blaa. P.L. zöbroo, 1.H.5. zöbrau 1.H.4. zöbrun  
 brown of 11.H.4. brä, bräwe 0.H.4. bräwe.





... vowels before nasal combinations (of Bo Gr § 32.  
a) second half.

P.G. u represents

1) V.H.G. ü according to above stated Principle.

Ex. P.G. Ärmel (V.H.G. Ärmel) D.H.G. Ärmel  
M.H.G. tump, tumpf. (tunnes gen) D.H.G. tumb, got. dumbs

P.G. deutsch (V.H.G. Dyuetsch) D.H.G. dyutsh

So P.G. schund (V.H.G. stunde) Kunne (V.H.G. Kunden,

cf. N.E. uncouth a.-s cūþ) M.H.G. kun (2) D.H.G. chund

Got. Kunnþs, Krumm (V.H.G. krumm).

(2) V.H.G. a (sporadic). Ex P.G. fusar (fuzz) N.H.G.

Facer, M.H.G. waser (hu), vace, D.H.G. faso, fasa

(So fussich, N.E. fuzzy, V.H.G. facerig.

This belongs properly under P.G. ü, put here by mistake.

2) V.H.G. in sporadic cases Ex P.G. unke (N.H.G.

woken This approaches very nearly the sound of ü.

3) V.H.G. ü according to a tendency to diphthong

... in nasal position. Ex P.G. unke (N.H.G. woken)



1 & rounding roundness) N.H.G. Rundung or Ründung  
P.G. luschdors N.S. lusch - dörse. majory; N.H.G. lüschon.

luschdorsig N.H.G. lüschon, adj; lupsa (N.H.G. lüpfen)

4) N.E sound introduced into P.G. generally with  
a slight modification. Ex P.G. constable  
N.E. constable.

5) N.H.G. ö. Ex P.G. kunnen, N.E. come, A.-S. O.S.  
cuman of. C.-S. § 390. no-2. N.H.G. kommen. N.H.G.

kömen. O.H.G. choman. Got. gūman & gūman and  
gubman / gubman. P.G. german & german  
of John § 32 of last self and P.G. § 80. der § under it.

6) P.G. trucken N.H.G. trucken O.H.G. truchen truchen, O.H.G.  
trouchan (trouchan). These latter forms indicate the

near approach of this i sound to that of ö;  
Drum N.E. Drum Drum Drum Drum.

trumbel, classic N.H.G. trumbel (Klyze, trümmel  
trume, O.H.G. trumpa, trumba. These forms

would preclude the theory that P.G. Drum is  
from the N.E. Drum; sunsch N.H.G. sonst.

P.G. tends to cling to the old u as these cases show.







2) P. 9. 5 < ueder it of §

→ P. 9. 5 < ueder it of §  
and for all the words Got; hwar; P. 9. ~~do~~ for do not  
found in analogy might demand, but the form  
is known to P.H.A. of Br. G. § 38. a 1.

3) N.H.G. are in the P. 9. ief (N. 9. up. 4-8 ief-  
ief) N.H.G. auf, M.H.G. oth ief. Got; imps ief picks  
P.H. pick up at random.

4) in word & s. s. Ex. P. 9. Tschump N. 9. jump.





Vowels + Liquid combinations, or liquids alone.

One of the most striking phenomena of P.P. literature is the retention, during influence of  $\bar{a}$  in the preceding vowel, a fusion of the vowel and liquid element: there are in fact  $\bar{a}$  two distinct developments resulting from the sequence, vowel + liquid.

1. In case of many words a new vowel is developed after the liquid, while the vowel preceding the liquid, & particularly  $\bar{a}$ , is not changed. Ex. P.P. milich, & milik apparently a pervasiveness of the old. Dissyllabic form, of O.H.G. miluh Got. miluks, G-S. miloc, arast, & arab as trisyllabic common in M.H.G. arabit, arbit O.H.G. arabit - Got. arabifrid. So a great no. of words in P.P., as marik or marikt - N.H.G. Markt & markt bach or baerig, & berg, & ber or mountain; Kalich N.H.G. Kalk, N.S., lime chalk; Derich, Got. Dirch & Dirch sohtank N.H.G. stark N.S. stark, strong.











arbit, arbut, oak, arbut; got arbut; 25. arbut  
: 25. arbut (25. arbut), arbut (25. arbut)  
arbut (25. arbut), arbut (25. arbut)

2) N.H.G. ä by i-umlaut of Germanic a.

So arbut (25. arbut) (25. arbut) (25. arbut)  
ingen, O.H.G. engin, So farbto, N.H.G. färben.

3) N.H.G. e by i-umlaut of Germanic a or N.H.G. a  
, original Germanic e.

So arbut (25. arbut) (25. arbut) (25. arbut)  
arbi, arbi got arbi; 25. arbut (25. arbut) (25. arbut)  
N.H.G. arbut, O.H.G. arbut, 25. arbut (25. arbut)  
arbut (25. arbut), 25. arbut (25. arbut)  
N.H.G. arbut; arbut - N.H.G. arbut.

4) N.H.G. i. So, P.H. arbut (i.s. circle) N.H.G. arbut  
N.H.G. arbut, O.H.G. arbut (i.s. circle); arbut  
(25. arbut) (25. arbut) (25. arbut) (25. arbut)  
in the gen. arbut; arbut, N.H.G. arbut, arbut  
N.H.G. arbut, arbut (25. arbut) (25. arbut)

5) N.H.G. o So, P.H. arbut (25. arbut) (25. arbut)  
(25. arbut) (25. arbut) (25. arbut) (25. arbut)





kaers (hærs) N.H.G. hören; kaest N.H.G. Korb.

6) N.H.G. ü : e -umlaut of u.

Ex. P.G. for Kaerzo (N.E. to charlton) N.H.G. vierkirgen; so P.G.

waerfols (waerfols) N.H.G. wunfols; waerjo, N.H.G. wunjo.

7) N.H.G. u in foreign words. Ex. P.G. daerbenden, N.H.G. Serpentin.

For cases of ae of P.G. baesens, bael N.H.G. Bai; Nær (Nær cap) N.H.G. Karre, M.H.G. Karre. O.H.G. charna (charro).

P.G. car would seem to be the N.E. car in as much as the vowel is long. It may therefore be a new word introduced without any reminiscence of the Latin name. The pronunciation is to be accounted for, at least in part, by N.Eug. influence.

P.G. a + r corresponds to

1) N.H.G. a - Germanic a.

Ex. P.G. beruherzog (N.E. marshall of a - S. baron) N.H.G.

beruherzog, of M.H.G. beru. O.H.G. beru (got. beruns).

So P.G. dare N.H.G. dere, of P.G. compounds darewæt

(N.E. cat gut - gut string); dardel (N.H.G. dardel), dardelich

(N.H.G. dardelich) (N.E. dardelich) (insertion of r?)



So. P.G. hard (N.S. Land), N.H.G. Kart; Kart (N.S. card), N.H.G. Karte  
For a clear case of inserted r mentioned above of P.G.

Kardalisch r r r Katholisch of N.H.G. § (187-188) B.G. § 163  
2) N.H.G. ee is sporadic; mostly due to the Teutonic influence.

N. P.G. dar (N.S. Tar), N.H.G. Theat. but of ß  
Pergament N.H.G. Pergament.

3) N.H.G. o r Germanis o  
or morjo  
N. P.G. marjo, (N.S. morning, G.-S. morgen) N.H.G. Morgen,

N.H.G. o r r morgen Got. maurgus; darna (N.S. Thon  
G.-S. Torn) N.H.G. Dorn N.H.G. Dorn Got. Faurus,

farno N.H.G. vorno; ard N.H.G. Art; furgeschlot N.H.G. Furgeschlot  
4) N.H.G. u r P.G. burgol N.H.G. Burgel; darscht N.S.

hurst G.-S. hynst N.H.G. Durel N.H.G. r O.H.G. Durel  
Got. Faurstei of § 123 above; dardol dant N.S. Zuntänke;

farchd N.H.G. Furcht; darch (N.H.G. Durch) of ß = u r  
karty N.S. Kartig; Kary (N.H.G. Kary): schary N.H.G. Schurze

As these examples show, there is some confusion in  
form a r r before r.

For a + r of formis like wär r r r wär gär N.H.G. gar  
Long o + u + r regularly such as P.G. bōro (N.H.G. böhren), uōr



Diphthongs.

The I. H. G. Diphthong au is represented in P. G. by two sounds & the long vowel sound is the regular Diphthong sound au. The limits of these two sounds, however, are not sharply drawn, as such doublets as daub and daū, & tau & tau show.

P. G. represents in the I. H. G. Diphthong au (orig.)

1) I. H. G. au < Germanic au > in O. H. G. or beginning of 9<sup>th</sup> century (cf. Br. G. § 53, § 46).

2) P. G. dauf, i. e. Dife (baptism of G.-S. Döpfung) N. H. G. Taufe M. H. G. toufe, O. H. G. toufa (touff) cf. Got. Döpfung du P. G. barn, i. e. <sup>of born</sup> beam, tree G.-S. beam) N. H. G. Baum M. H. G. boum, O. H. G. boum, O. S. böse Got. baigms. The Germanic form is not so clearly traceable, cf. O. G. frā N. H. G. frā; läpf, i. e. leap - goot walk) N. H. G. laufen.

2) P. G. Diphthong au represents

1) N. H. G. au < Germanic iū > cf. Br. G. § 41.

Es. P. G. brand, i. e. bride, G.-S. brīd) N. H. G. Braut. M. H. G. brūt - O. H. G. brūt - Got. brūþis.









The forms seuer, st̄en, erit̄e, gēn̄ezzen, bin, erun  
 are all doubtless true orthographic representations  
 of the sound as pronounced in certain parts  
 of O.H.G. territory, e.g. Franconia. In other regions  
 where the nachschlagendes i was obviously present,  
 the i was written, e.g. P.G. wēss (N.H.G. wies), schētz (N.H.G.  
stern Teufel N.H.G. Teufel, gohēss (N.H.G. gehessen be N.H.G.  
bin, erun, N.H.G. erun).

P.G. ei corresponds to

1) N.H.G. ei & Got. ei according to the above.

Ex. P.G. beiss, N.H.G. bei & biten N.H.G. beissen N.H.G.

beizen O.H.G. bezzan, Got. bitan, wēis N.H.G. wies & is

wes N.H.G. wies, N.H.G. wes (wiese), O.H.G. wes (wēsi).

2) N.H.G. eu.

Ex. P.G. feior (N.H.G. fein a.s. fyr & fir N.H.G. fein, N.H.G. fein

O.H.G. fein fein; schēior (N.H.G. schön) N.H.G. Schöner sch

schön schön schön

3) N.H.G. äu & u-umlaut of the Diphthong au.

Ex. P.G. hēsot (N.H.G. Häuser, N.H.G.



ai

The Diphthong ai in P.G. represents (cf. Prof. U.)

1) N.H.G. ai in a few words

Ex. P.G. mai, v. S. may, N.H.G. Mai.

2) N.H.G. ei in a small number of words.

Ex. P.G. ai or s egg (i - s egg) N.H.G. ei, N.H.G. ei (v. S. ai)

Ex. P.G. wai (= v. S. waik), v. S. Waike, N.H.G. wai (v. S. waik)

3) G.S. ie in sporadic cases

Ex. P.G. pie, v. S. pie This seems quite in keeping with the tendency or rather fixed law of pronouncing ai a much further forward. G.S. pie is in fact equal to the Italian a+i; but P.G. has applied its own phonetic law to it. It remains to be noticed that there are often double forms in the case of the vowel e and Diphthong ei, as was seen under a and au. Many words, feminine in heit, heit, Ku, Weg show this tendency, which results in confusion.



## Consonants.

In treating the P.H. consonants, it has been found most convenient to consider them under the following divisions

- I. Sonorous Consonants
1. Semivowels  $y$  ( $q$ ),  $w$  ( $t$ ).
  2. Liquids  $l$ ,  $r$ .
  3. Nasals  $m$ ,  $n$ .
  4. Labials  $b$ ,  $p$ ,  $f$ .
- II. Non-Sonorous Consonants
2. Dentals  $d$ ,  $t$ , ( $th$ ), ( $dh$ ),  $s$ .
  3. Gutturals <sup>Palatals</sup>  $g$ ,  $k$ ,  $ch$ ,  $g$ .



# I Germanic Consonants

## 1. Semivowels /j/ & /w/

// j corresponds initially (as) to Germanic *j* (or *i*)

Ex. P.G. *jōt*, n.s. gear, u.-s. gear, n.H.G. Jahr, n.H.G.

O.H.G. *jāt*, Got. *jēt*; *jung*, n.s. young, a.-s. *young*

n.H.G. *jung*, n.H.G. *junig*, O.H.G. *junig*, Got. *jung*

(to medially, *g* & *g* + vowel. Also *g* = Germanic *g*)

Ex. P.G. *soja* = arrow u.-s. *sack*; n.H.G. *Sage*

O.H.G. *soja*, O.H.G. *soja*, Got. *sawja*; *soja*, n.H.G.

*soja*, *folja*; n.H.G. *Folge*, but of *foja* or *foja*, *foja*

So double forms as *rejo* and *rejo* n.s. *rejo* are

quite frequent. It will be seen that this *j* (or *i*)

is especially common when a liquid precedes.

The hiatus in such words as *foja* (n.H.G. *Folge*)

is often so distinct as to suggest this anomaly.

In sporadic cases this *j* represents n.H.G. *k*

as for example in the word *rejo* or *rejo* n.s.

of u.-s. *row*, *row* & *row* when n.H.G. *rowen*

(*rowen*), O.H.G. *rowen* (*rowen*). We find this *k* is

wanting in P.G.





W, E

@ G. w represents as initial

1) N.H.G. w(a) corresponding to Germanic w.

Et. P.G. ward (N.E. word, G.-S. word) N.H.G. Wort - M.H.G.

O.H.G. wort. Got: waird; woll (N.E. wool, G.-S. wolle)

N.H.G. Walle M.H.G. walle O.H.G. walle Got: wulle;

wolf (N.H.G. Wolf).

1B) N.H.G. w (< Lem-Got. tw).

Et. P.G. waer, N.E. wale, G.-S. wala | N.H.G. wer, M.H.G.

wer. O.H.G. wer (olden twir), Got: twas, welich, N.E.

which, what - G.-S. twyke | N.H.G. welch, M.H.G. welch

welich. O.H.G. we-likh, Got: tweliks.

@ G. has w in the following initial combina-

tions: schwa representing N.H.G. schwa (< older sw of

Br. G. § 107) and zw corresponding to N.H.G. zw

tw) See same Br. G. § 107.

Et. P.G. schwary, N.E. swart, G.-S. swart, N.H.G. schwarz.

M.H.G., O.H.G. swary, Got: swarts; 2.

(3rd)

P.G. zw, <sup>twain</sup> N.H.G. zw (< S. twain twa twil) N.H.G. zw, zw

zwine, zw. zw. O.H.G. zwine, Got: twain twa twa.

\* for other combinations of § 77.



2. Medial *w* in P.G. represents for the most part the voiced spirant *ʋ* and will be so written to distinguish it from original *w* (cf. § 32).

This intervocalic *ʋ* corresponds to

... *ʋ* & *ʋ* between vowels or liquids and vowels of 20. 4. § 100 ff P. § 33. for those treated under (c) of Ex. P.G. schickel (i.e. *schick* + *el*) & N.H.G. Schickel ? N.H.G. swivel swibel & N.H.G. swivel swibel. It is also a clear example of this is P.G. geben (i.e. *gib* + *en* = *gibən*) & N.H.G. geben (i.e. *gib* + *en* = *gibən*) & N.H.G. geben & N.H.G. geben got geben.

2 N.H.G. *f* < *v* < *t* of P.G. § 33.

The first example given under 1) belongs here. This belongs probably P.G. hafter (i.e. *hater* + *f*) N.H.G. Häfer N.H.G. Häfer N.H.G. haber haber & N.H.G. haber of

3) N.S. *w* in word borrowed by P.G.

Ex. P.G. häs-päwer N.S. häs-päwer (only for horse-power (= N.H.G. Pferdekraft)). (20. 4. § 110.

3. P.G. *w* final has fallen and reappears only as medial

2. P.G. grau grau (here it may be said is not of P.G. § 32. 174



Liquids l. r.

2. l. initial -ferents

N.H.G. ~~lafa~~ corresponding to Germanic l of 3. l. f. g.  
Ex. P.G. lafa = a l. each of 2-5 letters. N.H.G. laffen  
N.H.G. laren O.H.G. same. Got. laurjan.

(b) N.H.G. l < Germanic hl.

Ex. P.G. lafa, int. lafa = walk. q. a-s. laffen N.H.G. laufen  
N.H.G. laufen O.H.G. lauffen Got. lauppan &

lant N.H.G. lant (sound a-s. lāt) N.H.G. lant 1. 2. 3.

O.H.G. lāt & lāt to be noted are also Ludwig N.H.G. Luther

and Ludwogol = N.H.G. ludwig for three short <sup>48</sup> u-sounds

Consonantal combinations with l are hl fl gl of 1. 2. 3.

2. medial l in P.G. corresponds to

1) N.H.G. l < Germanic l.

Ex. P.G. malō (p. 1. malō) N.H.G. malen O.H.G. malen

O.H.G. malōn malen Got. maljan (p. 1. 2.)

2) N.H.G. ll by gemination (cf. 13. § 122.)

Ex. P.G. willō N.H.G. willen O.S. willō N.H.G. willen

N.H.G. willen O.H.G. willō Got. willō. This ll would

seem to be found in cases of syllabification, which



which which re; but I have preferred to write such words with a single consonant, as the doubling of the consonant is fully considered to be the result of gemination, which would not accord with the orthography of the older forms.

3. Final l in P. corresponds to

1. N. H. G. l final

Ex. P. el = a. s. el N. H. G. del. M. H. G. ole. H. G. ole. oli (< Lat: before 8<sup>th</sup> cent. H.)

2. N. H. G. final l combinations, often ch forms are heard.

Ex. P. wel = N. H. G. welch = a. s. wel (a. s. wel) M. H. G. wel, welch, welch N. H. G. welch, welch welch in the P. syllabic forms of the word. wel is often heard.

r

4. P. r represents initially

Lat. H. G. r = Germanic r

Ex. P. rād = a. s. rad N. H. G. Rad M. H. G. rad (-des)

O. H. G. rad; rām (N. H. G. Rahn)

16. N. H. G. r = Germanic r.





Ex. P.G. rēra (N.S. rear a-s hair) N.H.G. röhren M.H.G.  
rieren O.H.G. ruoren, Got. hrigan (Wikk.) s. riek (N.H.G.  
Rücken)

2. Medial r in P.G. represents

1) N.H.G. r & Germanic r.

Ex. P.G. arōs = ar = ar, for cognate forms of § 20. 1)

So P.G. arōt (N.H.G. arth, arōt r = s arans).

2) N.H.G. r by rhotacism according to Grimm's Law.

cf. Br. G. § 82. 6) r § 120

Ex. P.G. hēra (haar) s. s. hair a-s hair hair N.H.G.

haaren M.H.G. haeren P.G. hōra Got. haugjan

Note for r in words like marrik, schtarrick of G.

3. Final l in P.G. represents

1) N.H.G. r (after the dropping of Germanic vowel)

Ex. P.G. hār (N.S. hair a-s hair N.H.G. Haar M.H.G. haer

hār; but of Kl. 1. Haar)

2) Final r sticks in P.G.

Ex. P.G. hār, for cognate forms of § 31. 1)

In some monosyllables orig. final r is dropped in P.G.

cf. Br. G. § 120. an. 2.







Note 1. P. 4. u corresponds to V. H. 6. in the interesting word bēsom (N.E. besom G.-S. besoma) V. H. 9. Beese, N. H. 9. Bisen, besen, besene O.H.G. bisano.

Note 2 This final u is found also in the words Balsam & Salzsa (N. H. 9. Balsam, M.H. 9. Balsam) Falsam O.H.G. falsamo

Note 3 In the P. 4. conanters, i.e. conantones basone (N.E. basone) was probably P. 4. form of the 4 right words. For the change of u to u of. (in. G. § 126 and n.

1. P. 4. u: central represent<sup>o</sup> Germanic u & corresponds to (cf. Br. G. § 126).

1) N. H. 9. u. G. P. 4. nacht (N. H. 9. night G.-S. nakt) N. H. 9. nacht, M.H. 9. nacht, G.H. nacht, Got. nahtra.

2. Medially P. 4. u corresponds to

1) N. H. 9. u + cons (except d of 2).

Ex. P. 4. anker, N. H. 9. anker G.-S. ancor N. H. 9. anker,

M. H. 9. anker O.H.G. ancker, mezzo, N. H. 9. mezzo

2) N. H. 9. u intervocalic Ex. P. 4. mezzo N. H. 9. mezzo

G.-S. mezzo 1) N. H. 9. meinen, M.H. 9. meinen, O.H.G. meinen.



37. H. 9 III - Romania III.

L. P. L. brunus (v.s. spring of G. - S. brun for brunne etc.)  
N. H. G. brunnen, M. H. G. brunne, O. H. G. brunno, Got.  
brunna.

(b) 1. H. G. ndt! L. P. L. firvus (v.s. find. G. - S. findan)  
N. H. G. finden, M. H. G. riinden, O. H. G. findan, Got. finþan  
firna (v.s. findan): firn v.s. firn, firn  
(N. H. G. ander; firn (N. H. G. Bänder)).

3. <sup>Latin</sup> fund, n of P. H. G. - ending in P. L. th  
making the regular ending of P. L. infinitive  
in e. L. P. L. gucko (N. H. G. gucken) schüttere  
(N. H. G. studieren) wehlo (N. H. G. schon wehlo).

P. L. III find represents  $\rightarrow$

1. H. H. G. III - Romania III.

L. P. L. barro (N. H. G. then G. - S. barre barro) N. H. G.  
barren, M. H. G. O. H. G. barre, Got. barra (?)  
(N. H. G. barren) in foreign words. In P. L. baloon (N. H. G. Ballon)  
N. S. ballon.

Note: For forms as gana bars of § 11.  
For analytical variants of § 18.





Labels & / q.

6

1) N.H.G. & initial represents

1) N.H.G. (also Germanic) b. Ex. P.G. binnen (N.G. bind  
A-S. bindan) N.H.G. binden, M.H.G. binden, O.H.G. binden  
Goth. bindan; buch, pouch of 2. to 8/36. on 4) N.H.G. Zuch

2) P.G. words borrowed, from the N.E.

Ex. P.G. bae (N.E. pie), backbuch (N.E. pocket book)  
bonetbako, N.E. hand basket, bonnet box

3) N.H.G. f. Ex. P.G. bambold, N.E. bann, bannet

N.H.G. pampeln; barrick (N.E. Penelope); Lozig (N.E. <sup>Prigip</sup>)

These forms are often written with initial f as well.

2. Media & represents

1) N.H.G. f. Ex. P.G. babique N.E. papinjas N.H.G.

Papagen. M.H.G. papagen, papagen of id + papagen;  
baber, (N.H.G. Papias); babbel, (N.E. Pappal)

2) words probably & N.E. Ex. P.G. babli whether

< N.E. bub + suffix -li (N.H.G. lein) or < N.E. bubbe  
with same suffix is difficult to say. The a-sound  
of the final element would preclude the possibility of bub-bub.



3 Final  $\bar{b}$  represents V.H.G.  $\bar{b}$  which final is followed by a vowel or syllable starting with  $\bar{p}$  — like a consonant — followed originally by  $\bar{p}$  (cf. § 117) given V.H.G.  $\bar{p}$  and  $\bar{p}$  and  $\bar{p}$  and  $\bar{p}$  given  $\bar{p}$  and  $\bar{p}$ ;  $\bar{p}$  (V.H.G.  $\bar{p}$ ),  $\bar{p}$  (V.H.G.  $\bar{p}$ ),  $\bar{p}$  (V.H.G.  $\bar{p}$ ).

46 The construction  $\bar{p}$  occurs in all the positions like simple  $\bar{p}$ . For the labiodental of § 77 also Pr. § 134. § 82 b). 3.

As has been intimated above there is considerable confusion between  $\bar{p}$  and  $\bar{p}$  as might be expected from the fact that both of these consonants are P.L. as in V.H.G. are voiceless and therefore really interchanged. The fact was noted by Haldeman in P.L. § 5. There is however quite a tendency in P.L. to pronounce these sounds <sup>more P.L.</sup>  $\bar{p}$  and in some sections even to make them slightly voiced. This may be seen more clearly in the section of this tractment on comparative phonology.







2. medial ff in PG represents

1) N.H.G. ff. In P.G. rappulo, - i. e. clatter; N.H.G. rappeln (cf. it under rappeln & ruffeln), rappulo (6a/fflo) (N.H.G. Piffeln). These words some P.G. variants, Home for example, spell with one ff only.

2) N.H.G. ff - old Germanic ff, of Br. G. § 130) In P.G. kloppo (cf. <sup>ff-schlopp</sup> schlopp), N.H.G. kloppen, schloppen O.H.G. chlopfen Dutch kloppen (N.H.G. kloppen).

3) N.H.G. ff corresponding to G. schuppen (Germanic sch) of Br. G. § 80 last P. In P.G. scheppo (cf. <sup>sch</sup> sch about AS schuppen, N.H.G. schuppen) N.H.G. schuppen, O.H.G. schuppen, Gales schuppen and schuppen and Got. skafjan.

3. Final ff corresponds to

1) N.H.G. ff of interest - In P.G. klopp, - i. e. cap, round G.-S. caappa N.H.G. Kapp N.H.G. Kappe, O.H.G. chapp; druff (N.E. troop) N.H.G. Gruppe.

2) N.H.G. affricate ff. (cf. Br. G. § 131 b). In P.G. kopp (i. e. head) N.H.G. Kopf G.-S. cuppa N.H.G. Kopff N.H.G. off G.-S. schopp, chupp; schdruff, - i. e. Schuppe.





or Strippe; schlapp, v. s. scap! s. o. s. schlapp, Schlapp.  
 Note: schlaf is not spelled with an h slap  
 is to be considered — as forward, for slap  
 elop (of v. s. slap = swell <sup>v. slaps only for an</sup>) and means in reality  
 female. Cf. of v. s. schlappig v. s. schlappig.

Note 2. Under this head belong those words in which  
 we precede the affricate in N.H.G. In this respect  
 P.S. & O.H.G. show the same stage of mutation.  
 Cf. P. Fr. z, g, z v. s. schdrampf v. s. Strampf.  
 So, too in words from v. s. as schump v. s. jump  
 v. s. springen.

3) v. s. schief in sporadic cases. v. s. schief v. s. schief  
schief v. s. schief, skew, Dutch schief.



f

1. Initial f in P.G. represents

1) N.H.G. of corresponding  $\beta^2$  Germanic  $\beta$ .

E. P.G. fara (a. s. faru -  $\beta$  faron) N.H.G. fahren

N.H.G. waren N.H.G. waren, Got. warans; fallen (N.H.G.)

fallen; frage (N.H.G. fragen) frum (N.H.G. frum)

Under the column belong also the proportional forms for and the forms in N.H.G. with initial  $\beta$ au.

2) in words < N.S. Ex. P.G. farnis (N.S. farne).

2. Medial f corresponds to

N.H.G. Haufe (N.S. haef a-s haef)

N.H.G. Haufen N.H.G. haife haufe O.H.G. haifo (q. haife)

also off by gemination Ex. P.G. leffel, wil höffel, schuffe

(N.H.G. schaffen), offentlich (N.H.G. öffentlich) offen, (N.S. offnung)

cf. Br. Gr. § 139.

Note 1. P.G. f = N.H.G.  $\beta$  (possibly in analogy with sassafras in sassafrill, N.H.G. Sassa-parille)

Note 2. In the O.G. words leffel, wil höffel, schuffe

have N.H.G. haife haufe haife O.H.G. haifo haifo of

a-s. haef, duch haef, haife.



3. Final  $\int$  in PG represents

L.H.G.  $\int$  (cf Br.G. § 132) Et. P.G. schlöf (N.S. sleep;  
G.S. sleep; L.S. Schlaf. M.H.G. O.H.G. slaf Got. slaps.

So rēf. N.S. ripe, G.S. rēpa, N.H.G. rīf, M.H.G. rīfe  
O.H.G. rēfi.

4. P.H.G. ff. So. P.G. pfaffe (N.S. paper) O.H.G. pfaffe M.H.G.  
pfaffe. O.H.G. pfaffo. Got. þafa 171.

Note: P.G.  $\int$  is the regular representation of  $\int h$  &  $\int t$   
as in. or correspond. N. English words.



Dentals 2 + th

a

1. Pfl. 2 initial represents 13 63.

1. N. 9 + corresponding SW. Germanic 2 (cf. Br. Gr. § 162)

2. Pfl. dag, n.s. dag 9.-8. daeg 4. N. 9 dag, m.H.G. taeg,  
O.H.G. taeg, Got. daigs, deil (N. 9 deil), deil (m.H.G. deil)  
N.H.G. deil no. no foreign words as lahit 2. N. 9 galt, stake  
(N. 9. tas), teresse (N. 9. teremin), talento, m.H.G. talente.

2) Pfl. 4 in combination to = Germanic 4.

Ex. Pfl. trai (N. 9. trai 9.-8. trawe, trigwe) N.H.G. triu,  
M.H.G. triuwe, gstriuwe 2. N. 9 gtriuwe, gtriuwe, Got.  
triggurs. For O.H.G. do do of N. 9. § 162.

In 24. there are double forms as drak (N. 9. drag)  
and drag, drain, N. 9. drain and drain.

2. Medial 2 in Pfl. corresponds to Germanic 2

1. N. 9. 2 2. Pfl. odder (N. 9. oder) 9.-8. oþþer

N.H.G. oder, M.H.G. oder, O.H.G. odar (< odo < ēddo). Got.  
oþþer, ēþþer (N. 9. ēþþer)

2. Germanic 2 - N.H.G. 2 2. Pfl. oðder (N. 9. oðder)

cf. Br. Gr. § 163. 164 a. 1.





3. Final  $\bar{d}$  represents Germanic  $\bar{d}$   
 1) v. H. G. t $\bar{h}$ . Se. P. G. m $\bar{u}$ d, n. S. m $\bar{u}$ ad, a.-S. o.-S.  
m $\bar{u}$ d, v. H. G. m $\bar{u}$ t. n. H. G. o $\bar{t}$ h $\bar{u}$ . m $\bar{u}$ st. Got. m $\bar{u}$ ds.  
 2) v. H. G.  $\bar{d}$  (Germanic  $\bar{d}$ ).  
 Se. P. G. m $\bar{u}$ d, n. S. m $\bar{u}$ ad of a.-S. m $\bar{u}$ ag $\bar{p}$  v. H. G.  
m $\bar{u}$ ag $\bar{t}$ . n. H. G. m $\bar{u}$ el & m $\bar{u}$ ag $\bar{t}$ . v. H. G. m $\bar{u}$ ag $\bar{a}$ . Got. m $\bar{u}$ ag $\bar{a}$

t

PL t represents initially double forms as in-  
 dicated under 2. 1. 1. 7.

2) orig. Germanic t Se. P. G. t $\bar{u}$ rn (n. S. t $\bar{u}$ rn, a.-S.  
t $\bar{u}$ r, t $\bar{u}$ or) v. H. G. t $\bar{u}$ rn. n. H. G. t $\bar{u}$ rn of o $\bar{t}$ h $\bar{u}$  t $\bar{u}$ rn.

2. Medial t corresponds to

v. H. G. t Se. P. G. b $\bar{u}$ ht $\bar{u}$ , b $\bar{u}$ ht $\bar{u}$  (n. S. b $\bar{u}$ ht $\bar{u}$ )  
 have two medial double forms, when the  $\bar{t}$  is doubled  
 as b $\bar{u}$ ht $\bar{u}$ r & b $\bar{u}$ ht $\bar{u}$ r (v. H. G. b $\bar{u}$ ht $\bar{u}$ r).

1) v. H. G. t & f or g precedes or follows. Se. P. G. h $\bar{u}$ ft, h $\bar{u}$ ft  
h $\bar{u}$ ft, h $\bar{u}$ ft (v. H. G. h $\bar{u}$ ft). But here are also forms  
 with  $\bar{t}$  of h $\bar{u}$ ft. n. H. G. h $\bar{u}$ ft in foreign  
 words of note under 3.



3. Final *t* represents -

(a) N.H.G. *t* N.P.G. hüt, v. & hüt, a-s hüt | N.H.G.

Hut: N.H.G. O.H.G. hūt; haut | N.H.G. haut; N.E. hide, a-s.

high in N.H.G. hit.

(b) N.H.G. *t* gen. when following a consonant

N.P.G. kriht, N.H.G. kriegt, kriecht, (N.H.G. kriecht),

kriuscht; N.E.G. kriecht. End of forms in *t*.

(N.H.G. only, hüt - 1)  
In ord. hord, where a liquid precedes.

*th*

In OE as in N.H.G. the consonant (h & f) is to

be found only in distinctly foreign words

Even here borrowed words are usually so far from

unmixed as to lose their original quality.

The Maech, the most English of all the OE lex.

signatures gives only the isolated words theng, otheng,

uith & the sign th, th is frequent and with h

is generally pronounced as if the t were absent.

In such words as thel, thelint, thraup there

is still at least a reminiscence of the original.

of B. & G. § 167 b). (1) an. 1. 2.







3. Final g corresponds also to kermannia g.

Ex. P.G. säg (v.H.G. sage), däg (v.H.G. dag) vs g = chff  
 also g may be h as k in some localities.  
 K.

1. Initial K represents

1) v.H.G. K = kermannia K S of käp = 11.  
 Eng of chep (u-S öppen) v.H.G. Kapfen u.-S. Kapfen  
 v.H.G. Kapfen, Jät. Kapfen; Korn = corn green Jät  
 v.H.G. Korn v.H.G. Korn O.H.G. chorn chorn Jät Korn  
 and Korn = Korn (v.H.G. Körn)

2) v.H.G. K = consonantal combinations as kl. ku. kv.  
 So P.G. klopp (v.H.G. Kloffen), Kut (v.H.G. Kut)  
 v.H.G. Kut, O.H.G. kuin, chneo, Jät Korn: Kraft (v.H.G.  
Kraft quast) v.H.G. Kraft: v.H.G. Kraft: v.H.G. chraft.

Note 1. In orthography there is sometimes confusion  
 of the g of verbal prefix with the k. = Kast: gkast  
 v.H.G. gkast.

Note 2. This k represents the ch of loanwords Eng words  
 So P.G. Kapfako, Zummit found in the v.H.G.  
kap, Krist = v.H.G. chris of ai as in chris = chris





2. Medial  $k$  corresponds to

1) N.H.G. ck & x. P.G. Druck (N.S. Dry G. - S. Drucno, Droerig)  
N.H.G. Tracken, Fu.H.G. Trocken, Trachen, P.H.G. trochen  
Trucken.

2) N.H.G. k preceded by a consonant: Sx, P.G. Dank  
(N.S. thank), N.H.G. Danken, Denk, S.H.G. Dankend  
melk (N.H.G. melken)

3. Final  $k$  corresponds also to N.H.G. ck, Sx, P.G.  
Stick (N.H.G. stick), coltick, N.S. stick, (i. - S. stycke)  
N.H.G. Stück, N.H.G. stücke, S.H.G. stucchi;

ch

1. P.G. ch initial is wanting as in N.H.G. except  
in a few foreign words. The tendency is to pro-  
nounce even these like x.

2. P.G. ch medial represents

1) the old spirant in the word hoch even when  
inflated. In P.G. hoch schul, N.H.G. hohe Schule,  
Hochschule), so hochon, N.S. Löhner, P. 1166. (ind. 8713)

2) N.H.G. ch & Germanic  $k$  (c) In P.G. sach (N.S.  
sack. G.-S. sacc) N.H.G. sachen, sachon, N.S. sachon, Got-  
t.

of N. G. 80 ff.











V. E. stam - a. - S. stam) V. H. & Stein. M. H. & a. H. & stam  
 - S. stam. For an example of sp. of M. G. schipf(t)rock,  
 - S. <sup>(to speak)</sup> speech of G-S. and spracau) V. H. & Sprache. M. H. & sprack  
 G-S. sprockle. In the course of time the schip scht. spr  
 and the Germanic sp. st. The pronunciation schp,  
 scht which is perhaps everywhere, <sup>realt. in Germany</sup> more common  
 than sp. st. <sup>am</sup> among cultivated Germans is extended  
 in P.G. to these consonant combinations wherever  
 they may occur in the word - ex P.G. waischtel  
 & H.G. Edwrat; raechtöl & H.G. Ruepel, cf. Spand & Stal

Assimilated - vowels

In certain sections of P.G. territory (the limits will  
 be more definitely stated in Comparative Phonology)  
 especially in the north and south Germanic the final  
 n of a word is dropped when preceded by  
 a vowel. This applies also to the schwa-like  
 vowel prefix an (a). Ex P.G. anfang V. H.  
anfangen; schte, V. H. & Stein; schte, V. H. & schön.  
 etc. V. H. & goun. In the highest of P.G. it is P.G. - pa

































